

# THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 3691.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898.

PRICE  
THREEPENCE  
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

## ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.

LAST WEEK.

THE EXHIBITION WILL CLOSE  
ON THE EVENING OF MONDAY, AUGUST 1.

**ROYAL ACADEMY of ARTS.—EVENING EXHIBITION.**—The Exhibition will be OPEN in the EVENING from MONDAY, July 25, to MONDAY, August 1 (Bank Holiday), from 7.30 to 10.30. Admission, 6d. Catalogues, 6d. On Bank Holiday the admission throughout the day will be 6d.; on other days it will be as usual.

**GUILDHALL LIBRARY.**—The Library Committee of the Corporation of the City of London HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that the LIBRARY and MUSEUM will be CLOSED for repairs from THURSDAY, July 21 inclusive, until further notice. Guildhall, July 16, 1898. MONCKTON.

## THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1868.)

President.—HENRY R. TEDDER, Esq. F.S.A.

President-Elect.—The Right Hon. the EARL of CRAWFORD, K.T. THE TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING of this ASSOCIATION will be held at SOUTHPORT on TUESDAY, August 23, and the Three Following Days. Papers will be read and Discussions held on all matters connected with the Promotion, Establishment, and Management of Libraries. Full particulars as to the Association and its work can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

J. Y. W. MACALISTER, Hon. Secretary.

20, Hanover Square, W.

**NURSERY GOVERNESS or LADY HELP.**—YOUNG LADY desires ENGAGEMENT. Well educated. Musical. Daily preferred.—E. L., 43, Barrington Road, Brixton, S.W.

**WANTED, post as SECRETARY by LADY** who has been for some years with the late Mr. William Morris at the Kelmscott Press. Shortland, Type-Writing, Book-Keeping, Research Work, &c.—Address Mrs. FRODIP, 9, Welby Road, Hammer-smith.

**POST as SECRETARY or LIBRARIAN** DESIRED by London M.A. in Classics. Good knowledge of Modern Languages, General Literature, and Science.—Address M.A., 26, Vine Street, Liverpool.

**WANTED, a LITERARY AGENT** corresponding with Publishers of advanced and Independent works. References given and required.—Sicca, Broadward Hall, Aston-on-Clan.

**WELL-KNOWN ENGLISH LITERARY MAN,** who has spent his life abroad, and is intimately acquainted with the Libraries and Archives existing in the South of Europe—especially in Paris and Rome—would engage to make RESEARCHES relating to ENGLISH, SCOTTISH, or FAMILY HISTORIES.—Address, care of A. P. Watt & Son, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, W.C.

## EAST HAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

LIBRARIAN WANTED.

The above-named Council require the services of a LIBRARIAN for the PLEASANT PUBLIC LIBRARY. Salary 150s. per annum, rising First Year to 170s., Second Year to 190s., and Third Year to a maximum salary of 200s. per annum. Age not to be less than Thirty Years nor more than Fifty Years. The person appointed will be required to devote the whole of his time to the duties of the Office. Applications, in Candidates' own handwriting, stating previous experience, and accompanied by copies of three recent testimonials (which will not be returned), to be sent in, addressed to "The Chairman, Library Committee, Public Offices, East Ham," and endorsed "Librarian," not later than Monday, August 1 next. A knowledge of Books is essential. Canvassing is strictly prohibited, and will be deemed a disqualification. By Order, C. E. WILSON, Clerk to the Council. Public Offices, East Ham, E., July 20, 1898.

## THE MANCHESTER MUSEUM.

OWENS COLLEGE.

The position of ASSISTANT KEEPER in the GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT is VACANT owing to the appointment of Mr. Bolton to the Curatorship of the Bristol Museum. Salary 80s. a year.—Applications, with references, should be addressed, before September 1, to the KEEPER of the Museum, the Owens College, Manchester.

## BOROUGH of WEST HARTLEPOOL.

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

The Committee require the services of a TEACHER of MATHEMATICS, qualified also to act as General Director of Studies (Evening Classes only at present). University Graduate preferred. Salary 200s. per annum. Further particulars may be had upon application. Applications, stating age and qualifications, accompanied by three testimonials, to be sent to me before August 5.

By Order, HIGSON SIMPSON, Town Clerk.

July 14, 1898.

## BOROUGH of GRAVESEND.

MUNICIPAL TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

The Technical Instruction Committee (in addition to their Evening Science and Art Classes) are about to open a MIXED DAY SCIENCE SCHOOL, and require the services of a HEAD MASTER. He must be qualified by training and experience for such a position, and have a thorough knowledge of the routine and regulations of the Science and Art Department, and give the whole of his time to organizing and developing the Day and Evening Schools.

Salary 250s. per annum. Particulars of the qualifications and duties, and the conditions upon which the appointment will be made, together with form of application, may be obtained of the undersigned. Applications must be made upon the form supplied, and be sent, on or before Thursday, July 28, to J. A. STIRTON, Secretary, Municipal Technical School, Gravesend.

## THE DURHAM COLLEGE of SCIENCE,

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

The Council invite applications for the PROFESSORSHIP of ENGLISH LANGUAGE and LITERATURE. The remuneration attached to the Chair will be not less than 500l. per annum, and will consist of a fixed stipend and a share of Fees. Applications should be sent, not later than August 10, to the SECRETARY, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

## UNIVERSITY of DURHAM.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR WOMEN, OCTOBER, 1898.

An ENTRANCE SCHOLARSHIP of 70l., and an EXHIBITION of 50l., each tenable for Two Years, will be offered for competition at the ENTRANCE EXAMINATION in ARTS, which COMMENCES OCTOBER 12.—Further information can be obtained from Rev. H. ELLERSHAW, Hatfield Hall, Durham.

## HINDHEAD SCHOOL for GIRLS.

Principals—

Miss J. F. GRUNER (Certificated Student of Girton College), Moorcroft, Hindhead, Surrey.

Miss MACRAE MOIR (Cambridge Higher Local), Ling Cottage, Hindhead, Surrey.

The aim of the School is to combine the advantages of a good Boarding School with a thorough Education and healthy outdoor life.

A limited number of Girls received by the Principals. All the Assistants are trained and experienced Teachers of University standing. Special attention paid to Modern Languages: French taught by a Certificated Teacher from Paris; Music by Ladies trained in Brussels and in Germany. Pupils may be prepared for College, Entrance, and other Examinations. The district of Hindhead is one of the healthiest parts of England, and much recommended by Doctors for its bracing air and gravel soil. Terms for Board and Education on application to the Principals.

## BEDFORD COLLEGE, LONDON, for WOMEN,

YORK PLACE, HAKER STREET, W.

Principal—Miss ETHEL HURLBATT.

The SESSION 1898-9 will BEGIN on THURSDAY, October 6. Students are expected to enter their Names between 2 and 4 on Wednesday, October 6. Further information on application.

## OWENS COLLEGE, VICTORIA UNIVERSITY,

MANCHESTER.

PROSPECTUSES for the SESSION 1898-9 will be forwarded on application.

1. DEPARTMENT of ARTS, SCIENCE, and LAW; and DEPARTMENT for WOMEN.  
2. DEPARTMENT of MEDICINE.  
3. EVENING and POPULAR COURSES.

Special Prospectuses can also be obtained of  
4. DEPARTMENT of ENGINEERING.  
5. DEPARTMENT of LAW.  
6. DEPARTMENT of PUBLIC HEALTH.  
7. DENTAL DEPARTMENT.  
8. PHARMACEUTICAL DEPARTMENT; and  
9. FELLOWSHIPS, SCHOLARSHIPS, EXHIBITIONS, and PRIZES. Apply to Mr. CORNISH, 16, St. Ann's Square, Manchester, or at the COLLEGE, SYDNEY CHAFFERS, Registrar.

## UNIVERSITY COLLEGE of WALES,

ABERYSTWYTH.

(One of the Constituent Colleges of the University of Wales.) Training Department for Secondary Teachers, Men and Women. Recognized by the Cambridge Teachers' Training Syndicate. Professor of the Theory, Practice, and History of Education, FOSTER WATSON, M.A. (Lond.). Assistant Lecturers.

Miss ANNA HOWLANDS, B. (Lond.).

D. R. HARRIS, B.A. (Camb. and Lond.).

Preparation for (a) the Degrees in Arts and Science of the University of Wales, the curriculum for which includes the Theory and History of Education as an optional subject in the Third Year; (b) Cambridge Teachers' Certificate, Theory and Practice; (c) London University Teachers' Diploma; (d) College of Preceptors' Diploma.

Composition Fee for the Session (including Lectures and Practice), 10s.

Men Students reside in Registered Lodgings in the Town. Some of the Men Students are able, with economy, to limit the cost of Board and Residence to 25s. per annum.

Women Students reside in the Hall of Residence for Women Students. Terms from 31 to 40 Guineas.

For further particulars apply to T. MORTIMER GREEN, Registrar.

## POTS DAM, near Berlin.—FRIULEIN VON BRIESEN

and FRIULEIN ZALM RECRUIT A LIMITED NUMBER of YOUNG LADIES in their high-class SCHOOL. They offer all the advantages of a Continental Education and a comfortable Home. Terms, Fifty Guineas. Reference and Prospects through the Lady Principals. FRIULEIN ZALM is now in England to make arrangements with Parents and take Pupils back with her.—Address 16, Wyndham Place, Bryanston Square, London, W.

## THE ASSOCIATION of UNIVERSITY WOMEN

TEACHERS provides HOLIDAY TEACHERS for BOYS and GIRLS. Pupils prepared for all Public Examinations. Classics, Mathematics, English and Foreign Languages.—Hon. Sec., 43, Mall Chambers, Kensington, W.

## EDUCATION.—Thoroughly RELIABLE ADVICE

can be obtained (free of charge) from Messrs. GARRITAS, THRING & CO., who, from their extensive and personal knowledge of the best Schools for Boys and Girls, and successful Tutors in England and abroad, will furnish careful selections if supplied with detailed requirements.—38, Backville Street, W.

## ADVICE as to CHOICE of SCHOOLS.—The

Scholastic Association (a body of Oxford and Cambridge Graduates) gives Advice and Assistance, without charge, to Parents and Guardians in the selection of Schools for Boys or Girls, and Tutors for all Examinations at home or abroad.—A statement of requirements should be sent to the Manager, R. J. BAYTON, M.A., 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, London, W.C.

FRANCE.—The ATHENÆUM can be obtained at the following Railway Stations in France:—

AMIENS, ANTIRIES, BRAILIUR-SUR-MER, BIARRITZ, BORDEAUX, BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, CALAIS, CANNES, DIJON, DUNKIRK, HAVRE, LILLE, LYONS, MARSEILLES, MENTONE, MONACO, NANTES, NICE, PARIS, PAU, SAINT RAPHAEL, TOURS, TOULON.

And at the GALLIGNANI LIBRARY, 224, Rue de Rivoli, Paris.

**GOVERNESSES for PRIVATE FAMILIES.**—Miss LOUISA BROUGH can RECOMMEND several highly qualified English and Foreign GOVERNESSES for Resident and Daily Engagements.—Central Registry for Teachers, 25, Craven Street, Charing Cross, W.C.

**MADAME AUBERT, 141, Regent Street, W.,** RECOMMENDS and forwards gratis PROSPECTUSES of English and Foreign GOVERNESSES for Resident and Daily Engagements. Introduces GOVERNESSES. Visiting Teachers, Chaperons, Companions, Secretaries for HOME, the CONTINENT, AFRICA, AMERICA, ASIA, AUSTRALASIA.

**MISS LOUISA DREWRY** will resume her Home and other Classes, Lectures, Readings, and Lessons in English Language and Literature, and receive Members for the Fourth Session of the Home Students' Literary Reading Society, early in October.—143, King Henry's Road, London, N.W.

**TO PUBLISHERS.—BOOK RIGHTS** of selected COMIC ARTICLES from Pua, Punny Cuts, World's Comic, FOR DISPOSAL.—Address B 145, care of W. H. Smith & Son, Advertising Agents, Manchester.

**VERGMONT SANATORIUM for INEBRIATE WOMEN,** 2, Mill Bank, West Derby, Liverpool, E. Established 1880. Telephone 333. Three Classes admitted.—All applications to be made to the LADY SUPERINTENDENT.

**TYPE-WRITING WANTED, 10d. per 1,000** Words inclusive.—Miss NICHOLSON, 13, Lloyd Square, W.C.

**TYPE-WRITING by CLERGYMAN'S DAUGHTER and ASSISTANTS.**—Authors' MSS. 1s. per 1,000 words. Circulars, &c., by Copying Process. Authors' references.—Miss DUFFIE or Mansfield Copies.—Miss E. TUCKER, 23, Matfield Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Established 1884.

**TYPE-WRITER.—AUTHORS' MSS.** of every description COPIED with accuracy and despatch from 1s. per 1,000. Duplicate or Mansfield Copies.—Miss E. TUCKER, 23, Matfield Park Villas, Haverstock Hill, N.W. Established 1884.

**TYPE-WRITING, in best style, 1d. per folio** of 72 words. References to Authors.—Miss GLADDING, 28, Lansdowne Gardens, South Lambeth, S.W.

## SECRETARIAL BUREAU, 9, Strand, London.

Confidential Secretary, Miss FETTERIDGE (Nat. Sci. Tripos, 1893), Indexer and Dutch Translator to the India Office. Permanent Staff of trained English and Foreign Secretaries. Expert Stenographers and Typists sent out for temporary work. Verbatim French and German Reports for Congresses, &c. for Literary and Commercial Transactions into and from all Languages. Specialities: Dutch Translations, Foreign and Medical Type-writing, Indexing of Scientific Books. Libraries Catalogued. Pupils Trained for Indexing and Secretarial Work.

9, HART STREET, BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

**MR. GEORGE REDWAY, formerly of York** Street, Covent Garden, and late Director and Manager of Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co. Limited, begs to announce that he has RESUMED BUSINESS as a PUBLISHER on his own account, and will be glad to hear from Authors with MSS. ready for publication, and consider proposals for New Books. Address as above.

## TO AUTHORS.—Colonel ROBERT W. ROUT-

LEDGE, late Managing Director of George Routledge & Sons, Limited, will be pleased to RECEIVE MSS. with a view to disposing of them. From his long experience in the Publishing Trade Colonel Routledge has special facilities for placing Literary Work, Advising as to Rates of Payment, Drawing up Agreements, &c. Terms on application.—Temporary Offices: Racquet Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

## THE AUTHORS' AGENCY, Established 1879.

Proprietor, Mr. A. M. BURGESS, 1, Paternoster Row. The Interests of Authors capably represented. Proposed Agreements, Estimates, and Accounts examined on behalf of Authors. MSS. placed with Publishers. Transfers carefully conducted. Thirty years' practical experience in all kinds of Publishing and Book Producing. Consultation free.—Terms and testimonials from Leading Authors on application to Mr. A. M. BURGESS, Authors' Agent, 1, Paternoster Row.

## MITCHELL & CO., Agents for the Sale and

Purchase of Newspaper Properties, undertake Valuations for Probate or Purchase, Investigations, and Audit of Accounts, &c. Card of Terms on application.

12 and 13, Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, E.C.

## R. ANDERSON & CO., Advertising Agents,

14, COCKSPUR STREET, CHARING CROSS, S.W. City Office: 15, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C. Insert Advertisements at the lowest possible prices. Special terms to Publishers, Manufacturers, &c., on application.

## Catalogues.

**MESSRS. HENRY YOUNG & SONS** possess one of the LARGEST STOCKS of OLD and NEW BOOKS in GREAT BRITAIN, and they will be glad to hear from any one in search of books out of print, as they can in many cases supply them from their large Stock.

CATALOGUES MONTHLY.

12, South Castle Street, Liverpool.

**FRENCH LITERATURE.—CATALOGUE** post free on application. Also 54 and 56, ENGLISH BOOKS.—E. HICCOX, John Bright Street, Birmingham.

**WILLIAMS & NORGATE,**  
IMPORTERS OF FOREIGN BOOKS,  
14, Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, London; 20, South Frederick Street, Edinburgh; and 7, Broad Street, Oxford.  
CATALOGUES on application.

**CATALOGUE OF FRENCH BOOKS,** at greatly reduced prices. I. PHILOSOPHY. II. RELIGION. III. HISTORY. IV. POETRY. V. DRAMA. MUSIC. VI. BEAUX-ARTS. VII. GEOGRAPHY. VIII. MILITARY. IX. FICTION. X. GENERAL LITERATURE.

DULAU & CO. 27, Soho Square, London, W.

**CATALOGUE No. 24.—Water-Colour Drawings** by Cresson, Turner, Cotman, Prout, &c.—Turner's Liber Studiorum—scarce Engravings—Fine Art Books—Kelscott Press Books—Works by Prof. Ruskin. Post free, sixpence.—Wm. Ward, 2, Church Terrace, Richmond, Surrey.

**ELLIS & ELVEY,**  
Dealers in Old and Rare Books, Prints, and Autographs.  
Now ready, SUMMER CATALOGUE, No. 89, of choice BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS. Post free, sixpence.  
29, New Bond Street, London, W.

**CHEAP BOOKS.—THREEPENCE DISCOUNT** in the BILLING allowed from the published price of nearly all New Books, Bibles, Prayer-Books, and Annual Volumes. Orders by post executed by return. CATALOGUES of New Books and Reminders gratis and postage free.—GILLES & FINE, 67, Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

**BOOKS.—Out-of-Print Books supplied.**—Please state wants. No matter what subject, try our system. WANTED, New Arabian Nights, 2 vols. 1827.—HOLLAND COMPANY, Cherry Street, Birmingham.

**LONDON LIBRARY,**  
ST. JAMES'S SQUARE, S.W.  
Patron—H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G.  
President—LESLIE STURTEVANT, Esq.  
Vice-Presidents—  
(The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.; the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London; Herbert Spencer, Esq.; Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B.  
Trustees—Right Hon. Sir M. Grant Duff.  
Right Hon. Sir John Lubbock, Bart. M.P.; Right Hon. Earl of Rosebery.  
The Library contains about 180,000 Volumes of Ancient and Modern Literature, in various Languages. Subscription, £1 a year; Life Membership, according to age. Fifteen Volumes are allowed to Country and Tea to Town Members. Reading-Room open from Ten to half-past Six. Catalogue, Fifth Edition, 3 vols. royal 8vo. price 31s.; to Members, 16s. C. T. HAGBERG WRIGHT, Secretary and Librarian.

**THE AUTHORS' HAIRLESS PAPER-PAD.**  
(THE LEADENHALL PRESS, LTD., Publishers and Printers,  
50, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.)  
Contains hairless paper, over which the pen slips with perfect freedom. Sixpence each. 5s. per dozen, ruled or plain.  
Authors should note that The Leadenhall Press, Ltd., cannot be responsible for the loss of MSS. by fire or otherwise. Duplicate copies should be retained.

**MUDIE'S  
SELECT  
LIBRARY**

FOR THE CIRCULATION AND SALE OF  
ALL THE BEST

ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN,  
SPANISH, and RUSSIAN BOOKS.

**TOWN SUBSCRIPTIONS** from ONE GUINEA per annum.  
**COUNTRY SUBSCRIPTIONS** from TWO GUINEAS per annum.  
LONDON BOOK SOCIETY (for weekly exchange of Books at the houses of Subscribers) from TWO GUINEAS per annum.  
N.B.—Two or Three Friends may UNITE in ONE SUBSCRIPTION and thus lessen the Cost of Carriage.

Town and Village Clubs supplied on Liberal Terms.  
Prospectuses and Monthly Lists of Books gratis and post free.

**SURPLUS LIBRARY BOOKS**  
NOW OFFERED AT  
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

**A NEW CLEARANCE LIST**  
(100 PAGES)

Sent gratis and post free to any address.

The List contains POPULAR WORKS in TRAVEL, SPORT, HISTORY, BIOGRAPHY, SCIENCE, and FICTION.

Also NEW and SURPLUS COPIES of FRENCH, GERMAN, ITALIAN, and SPANISH BOOKS.

**MUDIE'S SELECT LIBRARY, LIMITED,**  
30-34, NEW OXFORD STREET, W.C.;  
241, BROMPTON ROAD, S.W.;  
48, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C.; and at  
BARTON ARCADE, MANCHESTER.

## THE HANFSTAENGL GALLERIES,

16, Pall Mall East, S.W.  
(nearly opposite the National Gallery).

Inspection invited.

**REPRODUCTION IN CARBON PRINT  
AND PHOTOGRAPHURE.**

## PICTURES IN THE NATIONAL GALLERY.

To be published in Twelve Parts.

Illustrated in Gravure, with Descriptive Text, written by

CHARLES L. EASTLAKE,

Keeper of the National Gallery.

Cover designed by Walter Crane.

Price to Subscribers, 9s.

[Part IX. now ready.]

**The HOLBEIN DRAWINGS.** By Special Permission of Her Majesty the Queen. 54 fine Reproductions of the Famous Drawings at Windsor Castle, bound in Artistic Cover. Price 5s. 5s.

**The OLD MASTERS.** Reproductions from BUCKINGHAM PALACE, WINDSOR CASTLE, NATIONAL GALLERY, LONDON; AMSTERDAM, BERLIN, BRUSSELS, CASSEL, DRESDEN, HAAG, HAARLEM, MUNICH, VIENNA.

**LEADING ARTISTS of the DAY.** 9,000 Reproductions from the Works of BURNÉ JONES, WATTS, ROSSETTI, ALMA TADEMA, SOLOMON, HOFFMAN, BODENHAUSEN, PLOCKHORST, THUMANN, &c.

CATALOGUES POST FREE.

16, PALL MALL EAST, S.W.

## THE AUTOTYPE COMPANY.

REPRODUCTIONS IN PERMANENT  
CARBON OF FAMOUS WORKS OF ART  
FROM  
PUBLIC AND PRIVATE COLLECTIONS.

**AUTOTYPES of the OLD MASTERS** in the GREAT CONTINENTAL GALLERIES. Embracing almost the whole of the Masterpieces of the Great Artists of the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, and Seventeenth Centuries, and rich in Examples of the Italian, Flemish, Dutch, German, French, and Spanish Schools of Painting.

**The NATIONAL GALLERY,** LONDON. A New Series of Reproductions of the chief Works of the British and Foreign Schools. Each Autotype sold separately at 12s. each.

**The TATE COLLECTION** (NATIONAL GALLERY OF BRITISH ART). Many of the important Pictures now exhibited at Millbank have been reproduced and published in Autotype, including the chief Works of G. F. Watts, R.A. Further additions are contemplated.

**The NORWICH SCHOOL of PAINTING.** Now ready, a Series of Reproductions of Works by

JOHN CROME.	E. T. DANIELL.
J. S. COTMAN.	T. LOUND.
J. J. COTMAN.	R. LEMAN.
M. E. COTMAN.	J. MIDDLETON.
J. STARK.	H. BRIGHT.
R. LABROOKE.	J. W. WALKER.

Complete Prospectus on application.

**The AUTOTYPE FINE ART CATALOGUE.** Now ready. New Edition of 160 pages. With upwards of 100 Miniature Photographs of Notable Autotypes, and 23 Tint Book Illustrations. For convenience of Reference the Publications are arranged Alphabetically under Artists' Names. Post free, 1s.

**THE AUTOTYPE FINE ART GALLERY,**  
74, NEW OXFORD STREET, LONDON.

**TO INVALIDS.—A LIST of MEDICAL MEN** in all parts RECEIVING RESIDENT PATIENTS sent gratis with full particulars. Schools also recommended. Medical &c. Association, Limited, 8, Lancaster Place, Strand, W.C. Telegraphic Address, "Tri-form, London." Telephone No. 1854, Gerrard.

**THACKERAY HOTEL** (Temperance),  
Facing the British Museum,  
GREAT RUSSELL STREET, LONDON.

This newly erected and commodious Hotel will, it is believed, meet the requirements of those who desire all the convenience and advantages of the larger modern licensed hotels at moderate charges.

Passenger Lift. Electric Light in all rooms. Bath-Rooms on every floor.

SPACIOUS DINING, DRAWING, WRITING, READING, AND SMOKING ROOMS.

All Floors Fireproof. Perfect Sanitation. Night Porter.

Full Tariff and Testimonials post free on application.  
Proprietor—J. THURLOVE.  
Telegraphic Address—"Thackeray, London."

**FURNISHED APARTMENTS** in one of the most pleasant positions in TUBRIDGE WELLS. South aspect; good view; three minutes' walk from the Pannells, Common, and Hall.—R. G., 18, Claremont Road, Tunbridge Wells.

### Sales by Auction.

The Library of the late FRANCIS FORTESCUE, Esq.; a Selected Portion of the Library of the late Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON; and other Properties.

**MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on MONDAY, July 23, and Three Following Days, at 1 o'clock precisely, the LIBRARY of the late FRANCIS FORTESCUE, Esq.; a selected PORTION of the LIBRARY of the late Sir BENJAMIN W. RICHARDSON; and other Properties, comprising numerous Standard Works in General Literature, including First Editions of Lever-Curtis, British Entomology, 8 vols.—Sporting Works—a Series of scarce Tenancies—Hardist, Monographs—Local History—Local Yorkshire MSS. from the Hartley Collection—valuable Medical Works—Transactions of Learned Societies—Paxton, Magazine of Botany, 16 vols.—Collection of Literature relating to Railways—H. R. Political Sketches—Kant, Endymion, First Edition—Archæological Works—Manuscripts—Drawings—Engravings, &c.

May be viewed. Catalogues may be had.

### Valuable Books and Manuscripts.

**MESSRS. SOTHEY, WILKINSON & HODGE** will sell by AUCTION, at their House, No. 13, Wellington Street, Strand, W.C., on FRIDAY, July 23, and Following Day, at 1 o'clock precisely, valuable BOOKS and MANUSCRIPTS selected from various LIBRARIES, comprising important Letters of Scott, Shelley, &c.—Documents connected with Cardinal Pole, Archbishop Cranmer, and others—a valuable Collection of Autograph Letters of the late Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone—Papers relating to the Shelley Estates—a Collection of Cruikshank's Illustrations to Fairy Mythology—Books illustrated by Rowlandson—Books on Gardening and Pottery—an important Copy of the First Edition of Shakespeare—a Copy of Burns's Poems, Edinburgh, 1787, with Notes in his Autograph—a fine Copy of the Fifth Edition of the Pilgrim's Progress—a fine Uncut Copy of the First Edition of Grimm's German Fairy Tales—Illustrations by Cruikshank—First Editions of Rudyard Kipling, Tennyson, Byron, and other Writers—rare Early Printed Books and Standard Works in General Literature.

May be viewed two days prior. Catalogues may be had.

### Musical Instruments.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on TUESDAY, July 20, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS comprising Grand and Cottage Pianos, by Broadwood & Sons, Chickering, Comp. Concordia, Ravenscroft, Neumeier, Yates, &c.—a fine sixteen-Six Organ, by Mason & Hamlin, in a handsome Hume's Case—a Two-Manual Organ, by Bell, with Ross Valve Hydraulic Engine—a Grecian Harp, by Erard—Violins, Violas, and Violoncellos; also the Double Basses belonging to the late SIDNEY P. Esq. of Brixton—Guitars, Mandolines, and Banjos—and a quantity of Brass and Wood Wind Instruments.

Catalogues on application. On view one day prior.

### Miscellaneous Property.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on THURSDAY, July 23, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, MISCELLANEOUS PROPERTY, comprising Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins—Antique Silver—Sheffield and other Plate—China, comprising Specimens of Chelsea, Coalbrookdale, Dresden, Lowestoft, Sevres, Derby, &c.—Jewellery—Carvings—Snuff Boxes—Lace—Miniatures, &c.—a Collection of Chemical and Scientific Instruments—Barometers and Microscopes—Original Cartons, mounted on Lichen, for Stained Glass Windows and Decorative Panels—and Furniture consisting of Chippendale Chairs, Mahogany Tables, and Chests of Drawers—Antique Glasses, &c.

Catalogues on application. On view one day prior.

### Miscellaneous Books.

**MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON** will sell by AUCTION, at their House, 47, Leicester Square, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, August 16, and Following Day, at ten minutes past 1 o'clock precisely, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS in all Branches of Literature, both English and Foreign.

Catalogues in preparation.

**Miscellaneous Books, including Portions of the Libraries of Two Gentlemen, deceased.**

**MESSRS. HODGSON** will sell by AUCTION, at their Rooms, 115, Chancery Lane, W.C., on WEDNESDAY, July 27, and Two Following Days, at 1 o'clock, MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, comprising Hoare's Modern Wiltshire, 6 vols.—Bowyer's Hume's England, 10 vols.—Skellon's House of Stuart, 6 vols.—Somerville's, 2 vols.—Jameson's Monastic Orders, &c., 3 vols.—Ruskin's Modern Painters and Stones of Venice, 8 vols.—Reclus's Geography, 19 vols.—an Illustrated Granger, 7 vols., and other extra-illustrated Books. Dealers' Old Plays, 12 vols.—Lazarus Paper—Kipling's Departmental Ditties, Original Edition—Book Prices Current, 9 vols.—Hewick's Birds, &c., 3 vols.—Linnæan Society's Journal, &c.—Anti-Jacobin Review, 29 vols.—Notes and Queries, 53 vols.—Quarterly Review, 162 vols.—Annual Register, 107 vols.—New Sporting Magazine, 17 vols.—Rowlandson's Caricatures after Woodward—Austrian and Japanese Costumes—Books illustrated by Cruikshank—First Editions by Ainsworth, Stevenson, Hardy, Browning, Tennyson, &c.

To be viewed, and Catalogues had.

### FRIDAY NEXT, July 29.

Photographic Apparatus and Miscellaneous Property.

**MR. J. C. STEVENS** will sell by AUCTION, at his Great Rooms, 38, King Street, Covent Garden, on FRIDAY NEXT, July 29, at half-past 12 o'clock precisely, CAMERAS and LENSES by well-known Makers—Microscopes and Objectives—Telescopes—Opera and Ray Glasses—and other Miscellaneous Property.  
On view the day prior 2 till 5 and morning of Sale, and Catalogues had.



**MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS** respectfully give notice that they will hold the following **SALES by AUCTION** at their Great Rooms, King Street, St. James's Square, the Sales commencing at 1 o'clock precisely:—

On **MONDAY, July 25, ENGRAVINGS** after Sir **R. LANDSEER**, the Property of the late **E. R. HARRISON, Esq.**; and from various Private Sources.

On **TUESDAY, July 26, OLD FRENCH** and **FLEMISH TAPESTRY, DECORATIVE FURNITURE, PORCELAIN, and OBJECTS of ART.**

8vo. 6s.

**THE QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. 375,** JULY, 1898, was published on WEDNESDAY, July 20.

Contents.

1. JOHANN REUCHLIN.
2. SHAKESPEARE and BACON.
3. VICTORIAN GARDENING.
4. ENGLISH and SCOTTISH BALLADS.
5. The SPADE in PREHISTORIC GREECE.
6. A FAMOUS COMET.
7. SCOTTISH UNIVERSITIES.
8. MR. BODLEY'S FRANCE.
9. THE EVOLUTION of the CHARTER.
10. THE UNITED STATES and SPAIN.
11. THE INTERNATIONAL FREEMANT.
12. POSSIBILITIES of CHURCH REFORM.

London: John Murray, Albemarle Street.

## THE SUMMER NUMBER OF THE PALL MALL MAGAZINE IS NOW READY.

Price **ONE SHILLING** net.

## IT CONTAINS—

**The Frontispiece**

of the Summer Number is an exquisite Photogravure Plate, 'The Knight and Donor,' by **HUGO VANDER GOES**.

1/-

**Mr. Crockett's New Story.**

The First Chapters of a New and striking story of Italian life and adventure, entitled **THE SILVER SKULL**, appear in the August Number, illustrated by Mr. G. Grenville Mantou.

THE

**ENLARGED Chantilly.**

A popular account of this treasure house, now the property of the French nation, written by **Monsieur A. DAYOT**, Inspector of Fine Arts, Paris. The Paper is illustrated by Photographs and other Reproductions.

SUMMER—

AUGUST—

**The Queen's Plate.**

An exquisitely illustrated Article dealing with Her Majesty's Private Silver Plate in use at Windsor Castle. The Photographs which accompany this Paper have been specially taken, and are of exceptional interest.

NUMBER

**The Spanish-American War.**

The Number contains Two Articles of direct interest at the moment. **Admiral COLOMB**, one of the great naval authorities of the day, writes on **THE LESSONS of the PRESENT WAR**; and **Mr. DAVID HANNAY**, who has made a special study of Spain and the Spaniards, represents the Spanish Nation in a more favourable light than it is at present held in America.

OF THE

PALL

MALL

MAGAZINE

IS

**A Cotswold Village.**

**Mr. J. A. GIBBS** is well known as a student of rural England. He deals with one of its most picturesque spots in his beautifully illustrated Paper **A COTSWOLD VILLAGE**.

NOW READY.

**The Niger Coast.**

The West Coast of Africa is at present claiming a good deal of attention. The Summer Number contains a Story of West African life on the Niger, **MRS. OMADU'S TOTEM**, by **Mr. G. F. LEATHERDALE**, illustrated by **Mr. L. Raven Hill**.

1/-

Offices:

18, CHARING CROSS ROAD, LONDON, W.C.

## SMITH, ELDER & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

MRS. HUMPHRY WARD'S NEW NOVEL.

**NOTICE.—A SECOND EDITION of HELBECK of BANNISDALE, by Mrs. HUMPHRY WARD, will be ready on MONDAY NEXT, crown 8vo. 6s.**

## A FEW REPRESENTATIVE PRESS OPINIONS.

**TABLET**.—"The tragedy of this fine novel may be summed up in a line—it consists in the essential impossibility of any satisfying love between a sincere Catholic and an unbeliever.....Its interest is sustained to the last; and when the catastrophe comes to end the tragic battle of souls, the inevitableness of it all, somehow, seems to make it less poignant."

**SPECTATOR**.—"Very few men and women will, we predict, be able to close Mrs. Ward's book without the sense that they have been profoundly interested and deeply touched. We follow the searchings of heart experienced both by Laura and the Squire with intense interest. We never lose our human interest, nor do the chief combatants ever cease to be real people."

**ACADEMY**.—"Helbeck of Bannisdale is an analysis of an extremely difficult and interesting problem by one who has a genius for such inquiries, and who is able to clothe her intellectual abstractions with the bodies of living men and women."

**GUARDIAN**.—"All that Mrs. Ward writes is clever, and in some respects this latest book is the cleverest thing she has yet done.....All the characters are distinct, individual, and significant.....and the general effect of the story is stronger and more clear-cut, more final."

**CHURCH TIMES**.—"There can be no two opinions about the fascination which Mrs. Ward's new book exercises. It is a work in which her power of characterization and her fineness of touch find their highest expression, and which throbs with human interest and passions; a work of which no one will deny the power or the pathos."

**NOTICE.—A FOURTH IMPRESSION of COLLECTIONS and RECOLLECTIONS, by "ONE WHO HAS KEPT A DIARY," will be ready on MONDAY NEXT, with Frontispiece, demy 8vo. 16s.**

**REVIEW of REVIEWS**.—"Collections and Recollections" will rank high among the books of recent years which have added to the gaiety of the nation. It is the best jest-book which has been published for a long time."

**SPECTATOR**.—"One of the most entertaining books that we have ever looked through. Mr. Russell not only tells us who is who, but who was who. All the people who flit before us live, and some of them live in quite a new light."

## NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION OF MRS. OLIPHANT'S 'WAYS OF LIFE.'

NEXT WEEK, crown 8vo. limp red cloth, 2s. 6d.

**The WAYS of LIFE. Two Stories. 1. Mr. Sandford. 2. The Wonderful History of Mr. Robert Dalzell. With a Preface entitled 'On the Ebb Tide.' By Mrs. OLIPHANT.**

## NEW, REVISED, AND ENLARGED EDITION OF WEBER'S 'SPAS AND MINERAL WATERS OF EUROPE.'

JUST PUBLISHED, with Map, demy 8vo. 10s. 6d.

**The MINERAL WATERS and HEALTH RESORTS of EUROPE.**

With Notes on the Treatment of Chronic Diseases by Spas and Climates, and Hints as to the Simultaneous Employment of various Physical and Dietetic Methods. By **HERMANN WEBER, M.D. F.R.C.P.**, Consulting Physician to the German Hospital, and to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, &c., and **FREDERICK PARKES WEBER, M.D. M.R.C.P.**, Physician to the German Hospital.

**MANCHESTER GUARDIAN**.—"This very much improved edition of 'The Spas and Mineral Waters of Europe' is now a practically complete and perfectly trustworthy guide. It is well arranged, clear, and concise."

## NEW VOLUME OF

**THE BIOGRAPHICAL EDITION OF  
W. M. THACKERAY'S COMPLETE WORKS.**

NOW READY, large crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, 6s.

**The MEMOIRS of BARRY LYNDON; The FITZBOODLE PAPERS, &c.** With 16 Full-Page Illustrations by **J. E. Millais, R.A., Luke Fildes, A.R.A.,** and the Author, and 14 Woodcuts.

\* \* A Volume will be issued each subsequent month, until the entire Edition is completed on April 15, 1899.

\* \* A Prospectus of the Edition, with Specimen Pages, will be sent post free on application.

**The AMBITION of JUDITH. By Olive Birrell, Author of**

'Anthony Langeyde,' 'Behind the Magic Mirror,' &c. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**SPECTATOR**.—"It is difficult to resist the fascination of a nature at once so fearless, so candid—in spite of her one fatal act of reticence—so refreshingly free from the sophistication of culture, so richly endowed with natural ability."

London: SMITH, ELDER &amp; CO. 15, Waterloo Place, S.W.

## JOHN C. NIMMO'S NEW AND RECENT BOOKS.

**Volume VIII., completing the New Library Edition of STEELE and ADDISON'S 'SPECTATOR.'** In Eight Volumes, extra crown 8vo. with Original Engraved Portraits and Vignettes, buckram cloth, price 7s. net per Volume. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by GEORGE A. AITKEN, Author of 'The Life of Richard Steele,' &c.

### SOME PRESS NOTICES.

**PALL MALL GAZETTE.**—"Undoubtedly the best library reprint of this famous periodical that has been published."

**DAILY NEWS.**—"If handsome print, paper, and binding, together with careful annotation, have attractions in the eyes of lovers of standard books, there ought to be a good demand for this new edition."

**SCOTSMAN.**—"An edition in which it is a pleasure to read, and one which would adorn any library."

**Volume XVI., completing the New Illustrated Edition of the Rev. S. BARING-GOULD'S 'LIVES of the SAINTS.'** With a Calendar for Every Day in the Year and Indices, &c. Illustrated by over 400 Engravings. In extra crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, price 5s. net per Volume.

### SOME PRESS NOTICES.

**DAILY CHRONICLE.**—"In the introduction the reader is furnished with a succinct account of the literature of the subject which is the best *résumé* that we have in English. It will be seen how much is to be expected from this new issue of Mr. Baring-Gould's wonderful work.....No student of history—to go no further—can dispense with such a valuable book of reference. There is nothing like it in our language."

**STANDARD.**—"The earlier volumes of the new edition are before us, and even a cursory examination is enough to show that the work has been thoroughly revised.....The book is of real value, since it is written with scholarly care, imaginative vision, and a happy union of charity and courage."

**GUARDIAN.**—"Whoever reads the more important lives in the sixteen volumes of which this new edition consists will be introduced to a region of which historians for the most part tell him little, and yet one that throws constant light upon some of the obscurest points of ordinary histories. For this, and for the pleasure and profit thence derived, he will have to thank Mr. Baring-Gould."

**SCOTSMAN.**—"Mr. Baring-Gould, Anglican priest though he be, fulfils the promise of his original edition in so far as he does not obtrude either prejudice or sectarianism into his record of these Saints."

**NOTES and QUERIES.**—"It is impossible to mention the various sources whence have been drawn the illustrations, which will render this work, to those to whom the subject appeals, the most acceptable, as it is certainly the handsomest, of existing editions."

**WEEKLY SUN.**—"We unhesitatingly commend it as well to the lover of mediævalism as the student who must have at hand encyclopædic volumes of reference. No library that aims at being comprehensive can afford to be without it. No student of ecclesiastical and cathedral antiquities can neglect it if he wishes to make a successful study of his particular subject."

**Volume IX. of the Cheap Illustrated Edition in Twenty-four Volumes of the Large-Type "BORDER WAVERLEY NOVELS."** Edited, with Introductory Essays and Notes, by ANDREW LANG. In crown 8vo. cloth, with 250 Illustrations by Eminent Artists. Now publishing in Monthly Volumes, price 3s. 6d. per Volume.

### SOME PRESS NOTICES.

**SPECTATOR.**—"We trust that this fine edition of our greatest and most poetical of novelists will attain, if it has not already done so, the high popularity it deserves. To all Scott's lovers it is a pleasure to know that, despite the daily and weekly inrush of ephemeral fiction, the sale of his works is said by the booksellers to rank next below Tennyson's in poetry, and above that of everybody else in prose."

**TIMES.**—"It would be difficult to find in these days a more competent and sympathetic editor of Scott than his countryman, the brilliant and versatile man of letters who has undertaken the task; and if any proof were wanted either of his qualifications or of his skill and discretion in displaying them, Mr. Lang has furnished it abundantly in his charming Introduction to 'Waverley.' The editor's own notes are judiciously sparing, but conspicuously to the point, and they are very discreetly separated from those of the author, Mr. Lang's laudable purpose being to illustrate and explain Scott, not to make the notes a pretext for displaying his own critical faculty and literary erudition. The illustrations by various competent hands are beautiful in themselves and beautifully executed, and, altogether, the 'Border Edition' of the Waverley Novels bids fair to become the classical edition of the great Scottish classic."

**ATHENÆUM.**—"The handsome 'Border Edition' has been brought by Mr. Nimmo to a successful conclusion. Mr. Nimmo deserves to be complimented on the manner in which the Edition has been printed and illustrated, and Mr. Lang on the way in which he has performed his portion of the work. His introductions have been tasteful and readable; he has not overdone his part; and, while he has supplied much useful information, he has by no means overburdened the volumes with notes."

**MAGAZINE of ART.**—"Size, type, paper, and printing, to say nothing of the excessively liberal and charming introduction or of the illustrations, make this perhaps the most desirable edition of Scott ever issued."

**The FLORA of the ALPS.** Being a Description of all the Species of Flowering Plants indigenous to Switzerland, and of the Alpine Species of the adjacent Mountain Districts of France, Italy, and Austria, including the Pyrenees. By ALFRED W. BENNETT, M.A. B.Sc. F.L.S., Lecturer on Botany at St. Thomas's Hospital. In Two Volumes, extra crown 8vo. cloth, gilt top, with 120 Coloured Plates, price 15s. net.

### SOME PRESS NOTICES.

**TIMES.**—"Meets a want which has long been felt by English travellers of a complete illustrated guide to all the flowers which are indigenous to Switzerland.....The illustrations are numerous and accurate."

**STANDARD.**—"Mr. Bennett gives an adequate description, and one which is both clear and exact, of all the species of flowering plants common to Switzerland."

**SPECTATOR.**—"These two volumes will form comprehensive and delightful companions to every traveller."

**DAILY NEWS.**—"The letterpress is excellent, as, indeed, we should have expected from so high an authority; the plates are likely to be of great service to the traveller, and with their aid he will be able to identify most of the flowers he may find among the mountains."

**LAND and WATER.**—"These very beautifully illustrated volumes will be welcomed by the numberless people whose summer holiday is spent in Switzerland or the Alpine districts."

**FERN GROWING: Fifty Years' Experience in Crossing and Cultivation.** With a List of the most important Varieties and a History of the Discovery of Multiple Parentage. By E. J. LOWE, F.R.S. F.L.S. One Volume, super-royal 8vo. cloth, with 2 Photogravure Plates, 1 Plate in Colour, and 59 other Illustrations, price 7s. 6d. net.

### SOME PRESS NOTICES.

**ATHENÆUM.**—"In some respects the most important treatise on British ferns that has hitherto appeared."

**GARDENERS' MAGAZINE.**—"The work is freely illustrated.....and is unquestionably the most important contribution to the literature of British ferns that has been published for many years past."

## STANDARD WORKS ON NATURAL HISTORY.

In Two Volumes, large 8vo. cloth, gilt top, price 1l. 10s. net, with 37 Illustrations, including 3 hitherto unpublished Bird Drawings and 10 Portraits of Audubon.

**AUDUBON and his JOURNALS.** By MARIA R. AUDUBON. With Notes by ELLIOTT COUES.

Contents:—Audubon: a Biography.—The European Journals, 1826-29.—The Labrador Journal, 1833.—The Missouri River Journal, 1843.—The Episodes. With a full Index.

FOURTH EDITION, Six Volumes, super-royal 8vo. cloth, with 394 Plates Coloured by Hand, price 4l. 10s. net.

**A HISTORY of BRITISH BIRDS.** By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A.

NOTE.—The text embodies all the author's latest additions and corrections; and each volume contains, in addition to the letterpress, from sixty to seventy plates, coloured by hand. The colouring of these plates has been most carefully revised for the present edition, and will be found superior even to the much-sought-after early editions of the work. In the sixth volume an elaborate and detailed Index has been supplied, thus completing this standard work on British Ornithology.

FOURTH EDITION, Three Volumes, super-royal 8vo. cloth, with 248 Coloured Plates, price 2l. 5s. net.

**A NATURAL HISTORY of the NESTS and EGGS of BRITISH BIRDS.** By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. Entirely

Revised and brought up to date by W. B. TEGETMEIER, F.Z.S. M.B.O.U. With 248 Plates, chiefly Coloured by Hand.

FOURTH EDITION, Four Volumes, royal 8vo. with 132 Plates (1,933 Figures), all Coloured by Hand, price 3l. 3s. net.

**A NATURAL HISTORY of BRITISH MOTHS.** By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A. With 132 Plates Coloured by Hand

(1,933 Figures), and an Introduction by W. EGDMONT KIRBY, M.D.

EIGHTH EDITION, super-royal 8vo. cloth, with 79 Plates Coloured by Hand, price 15s. net.

**A HISTORY of BRITISH BUTTERFLIES.** By the Rev. F. O. MORRIS, B.A.

In Two Volumes, super-royal 8vo. cloth, price 1l. 10s. net.

**BRITISH GAME BIRDS and WILD FOWL.** By BEVERLEY R. MORRIS, M.D. Entirely Revised and brought up to date by W. B. TEGETMEIER, F.Z.S. With 60 large Plates all Coloured by Hand.

In Four Volumes, royal 8vo. cloth, with numerous Wood Engravings and 68 Coloured Plates, price 5l. 5s. net.

**A HISTORY of BRITISH BIRDS.** With Coloured Illustrations of their Eggs. To which is added the Author's Notes on their Classification and Geographical Distribution. By HENRY SEEBOHM, Author of 'Siberia in Europe,' &c.

**ZOOLOGIST.**—"The text contains not only a description of each egg and its varieties, but also a very full account of the life-history of each bird.....If we may conceive the works of Yarrell and Hewitson rolled into one, with corrections, emendations, and important additions, and with woodcuts as well as coloured plates, such a work is Mr. Seebohm's."

**NATURE.**—"We unhesitatingly express our opinion that since the time of Macgillivray no such original book as Mr. Seebohm's has been published on British ornithology; we think that the figures of the eggs are by far the best that have yet been given."

In One Volume, 4to. cloth, with numerous Wood Engravings and 21 Plates of Birds Coloured by Hand, price 2l. 12s. 6d. net.

ONLY FIVE HUNDRED COPIES PRINTED.

**The GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION of the CHARADRIIDÆ; or, the Plovers, Sandpipers, Snipes, and their Allies.** By HENRY SEEBOHM, Author of 'Siberia in Europe,' 'Siberia in Asia,' &c.

London: JOHN C. NIMMO, 14, King William Street, Strand.



# On or before **Aug. 6,** The TIMES OFFER will be withdrawn

This is the end of the opportunity to secure THE TIMES reprint of the Ninth Edition of the

## Encyclopædia Britannica

UPON THE PRESENT REMARKABLE PRICES AND TERMS.

The demand for THE TIMES reprint of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA has been so great, and the Sets are being taken up so rapidly, that the special offer will have to be withdrawn at the end of the first week in August. Those who contemplate the purchase of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA under THE TIMES arrangement are, therefore, notified that they must send in their orders at once, or they will be too late.

Between five and six thousand sets of THE TIMES reprint have already been delivered, and these have been seen and examined not only by the five or six thousand actual subscribers, but by their friends as well. All of these have seen that the work sold for £14 by THE TIMES is in every detail the same work for which thousands of people have paid £37. They have seen that THE TIMES reprint did not involve a cheapened product, but simply a lowered price. They have seen, in a word, that the identical Work has been sold by

THE TIMES at a **REDUCTION OF SIXTY PER CENT.** from the publishers' catalogue price.

There never has been such an opportunity as that presented by THE TIMES in the history of English bookselling. The whole plan of the distribution was revolutionary. The volumes passed from the maker to the buyer direct, without the intervention of middlemen. No work of the character and standing of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA has ever before been sold at so great a reduction in price; and never before has such a work been offered upon such easy terms. THE TIMES has not required subscribers to pay for the work in full upon delivery, but has offered the privilege of gradual payments. The purchaser who cannot conveniently send a cheque for £14 is at liberty to pay for his set of THE TIMES reprint of the Ninth Edition of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA in 14 monthly payments of ONE GUINEA each. He is required to pay

### ONLY ONE GUINEA IN CASH

In consideration of this preliminary payment, a copy of the work will be reserved for him. He has no further payments to make until the whole 25 volumes have been delivered to him, not one volume at a time, but all the 25 volumes in one package. The second payment then becomes due, and while he is making the subsequent payments, at monthly intervals, he enjoys the use of the work.

The ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA consists of 25 large volumes; but it does not take up too much space in a room, because each purchaser of THE TIMES reprint of the Ninth Edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica may procure a convenient Revolving Bookcase, especially designed for the volumes. The temporary price of the 25 volumes, in cloth binding, is £14. The Bookcase costs a further £3. For £17 this Standard Library of universal knowledge may be had in a handsome bookcase, so constructed that each volume is as accessible as if it were the only volume in the room.

Full information may be obtained, and volumes in the various styles of binding examined, at THE TIMES Office, in Printing House Square. For the convenience of persons who desire to refresh their recollection of the contents and general appearance of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, and who cannot conveniently visit THE TIMES Office, a pamphlet of specimen pages, and brief extracts from the work has been prepared. This pamphlet may be obtained without charge by sending a messenger to THE TIMES Office, or will be forwarded by post on receipt of a written request accompanied by sixpence in stamps.

### TEMPORARY PRICES

#### For CASH PAYMENT.

**IN CLOTH BINDING**—The TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES for **£14** (the Publisher's price was £37), OR WITH THE REVOLVING BOOKCASE, **£17**.

**IN HALF-MOROCCO BINDING**—(which we recommend). The TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES for **£18** (the Publisher's price was £45), OR WITH THE REVOLVING BOOKCASE, **£21**.

**IN FULL MOROCCO**—Full Gilt Edges, a sumptuous binding, for special purposes. The TWENTY-FIVE VOLUMES for **£25** (the Publisher's price was £65), OR WITH THE REVOLVING BOOKCASE, **£28**.

#### For MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

[ONE GUINEA with order, nothing more to be paid until the 25 Vols. have been delivered all at one time to the Purchaser.]

**IN CLOTH BINDING**—The 25 Vols. for 14 monthly payments of ONE GUINEA each, or, with bookcase, 17 monthly payments of ONE GUINEA each.

**IN HALF-MOROCCO BINDING**—The 25 Vols. for 18 monthly payments of ONE GUINEA each, or, with the bookcase, 21 monthly payments of ONE GUINEA each.

**IN FULL MOROCCO BINDING**—25 monthly payments of ONE GUINEA each, or, with the bookcase, 28 monthly payments of ONE GUINEA each.

To MR. GEORGE EDWARD WRIGHT, "THE TIMES," PRINTING HOUSE SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.

Herewith remittance for One Guinea. Kindly reserve for me one set of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (Ninth Edition), bound in (A) *Half-Morocco*, for which I agree to make to you or to anyone you may appoint, further payments amounting to (B) *17 Guineas*, at the rate of One Guinea per month, the first of the payments to be made against delivery, as below agreed, of the 25 Vols. of the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA, and the remaining payments on the corresponding day of each succeeding month until complete. Until such payments are complete, I engage that the volumes, not being my property, shall not be disposed of by sale or otherwise. I further agree that, if, owing to unforeseen circumstances of which you shall be the judge, the volumes cannot be delivered at the date mentioned, the return of the deposit of One Guinea to me shall cancel this agreement.

I further request that the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA be delivered to:

(C) \_\_\_\_\_  
 (A) Change this to "Cloth" or "Full Morocco" if either of these bindings is preferred. Addressed \_\_\_\_\_  
 (B) Change this to "Thirteen" if Cloth binding is preferred, or to "Twenty-four" if Full Morocco binding is preferred. Any Charges for Carriage beyond London Postal District will be at cost of Purchaser.  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_ at \_\_\_\_\_  
 (C) Write here name of London Station or Agent if you are beyond the London Postal District. Address \_\_\_\_\_

### N.B.

This opportunity must be seized at once if it is to be seized at all.

These terms and prices will now be available for only a fortnight longer, and those who wish to secure a set from the few now remaining should understand that further delay means the loss of this great bargain. This notice will, no doubt, largely increase the number of orders received daily, and the remainder of the impression may be exhausted even before the date mentioned.

N.B.—The above form need not be used when making an application. A similar form of larger size may be obtained at "The Times" Office, or will be forwarded to any person upon receipt of request for the same, accompanied by stamp for postage. If this form be used, signature must be in the place indicated.

## RICHARD BENTLEY & SON'S BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

BY COLONEL CORBETT.

**An OLD COACHMAN'S CHATTER.**  
By Colonel CORBETT. With 8 Coaching Sketches on Stone by JOHN STURGESS. Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 15s.

BY MAJOR FISHER.

**THROUGH the STABLE and SADDLE-ROOM:** a Practical Guide for all concerned in the Ownership or Management of Horses. A New and Cheaper Edition. Crown 8vo. 6s.

**The FARRIER, or NO FOOT, NO HORSE.** Crown 8vo. 2s.

**ROD and RIVER.** Demy 8vo. 14s.

**OUTDOOR LIFE in ENGLAND.** A Study of Sport and Natural History. By ARTHUR T. FISHER. Major, late 21st Hussars, Author of 'Rod and River,' 'Stable and Saddle-Room,' &c. Demy 8vo. 14s.

BY MR. DAY.

**The HORSE and HOW to BREED and REAR HIM.** By WILLIAM DAY, Author of 'The Racehorse in Training,' &c. Second Edition. Demy 8vo. 16s.

**The AUTOBIOGRAPHY of WILLIAM DAY.** With Recollections of the Principal Celebrities of the Turf during the Present Reign. Third Edition. Crown 8vo. paper wrapper, 1s.; cloth, 1s. 6d.

BY MR. SELOUS.

**A HUNTER'S WANDERINGS in AFRICA.** Nine Years amongst the Game of the Far Interior of South Africa. By FREDERICK COURTNEY SELOUS. With Map and 19 Full-Page Illustrations by J. Smit, E. Whymper, and Miss A. B. Selous. Fourth Edition. Demy 8vo. 18s.

BY MR. BALDWIN.

**AFRICAN HUNTING and ADVENTURE from 1852 to 1880.** By WILLIAM CHARLES BALDWIN, F.R.G.S. With Illustrations by Joseph Wolf and J. B. Zwecker, and a Portrait of the Author and Map. Third Edition. 1 vol. demy 8vo. 18s.

BY MR. PHILLIPS-WOLLEY.

**A SPORTSMAN'S EDEN.** By Clive PHILLIPS-WOLLEY, Author of 'Sport in the Crimea and Caucasus,' &c. Demy 8vo. 9s.

BY THE REV. J. G. WOOD.

**The DOMINION of MAN OVER ANIMALS.** By the Rev. J. G. WOOD, Author of 'Common Objects of the Sea-Shore,' &c. Demy 8vo. with numerous Illustrations, 15s.

BY FRANK BUCKLAND.

**CURIOSITIES of NATURAL HISTORY.** By FRANCIS TREVELIAN BUCKLAND. Popular Edition, with a few Illustrations.

Each Series separately, small 8vo. 2s. 6d.

*Contents.*—1st Series. Rats, Serpents, Fishes, Frogs, Monkeys, &c.—2nd Series. Fossils, Bears, Wolves, Cats, Eagles, Hedgehogs, Hens, Herrings, Whales.—3rd Series. Wild Ducks, Fishes, Lions, Tigers, Foxes, Porpoises.—4th Series. Giants, Mummies, Mermaids, Wonderful People, Salmon, &c.

BY MR. DIXON.

**OUR RARER BIRDS.** By Charles DIXON, Author of 'Rural Bird Life,' &c. With numerous Illustrations by Charles Whymper. Demy 8vo. 14s.

## MR. HISSEY'S ROAD BOOKS. ON SOUTHERN ENGLISH ROADS.

With a Plan of the Route taken, and 16 Full-Page Illustrations from Sketches by the Author. Demy 8vo. 16s.

**THROUGH TEN ENGLISH COUNTIES.** Demy 8vo. with 16 Full-Page Illustrations by the Author, and Plan of the Route, 16s.

**ACROSS ENGLAND in a DOG-CART.** With 16 Illustrations from Sketches by the Author, and Plan of the Route. Demy 8vo. 16s.

**An OLD-FASHIONED JOURNEY in ENGLAND and WALES.** Demy 8vo. with Frontispiece, 12s.

**A HOLIDAY on the ROAD.** With 14 Full-Page and 30 smaller Illustrations from Sketches by the Author. Demy 8vo. 16s.

**ON the BOX SEAT.** Demy 8vo. with 16 Full-Page Illustrations from Sketches by the Author, 16s.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,  
New Burlington Street,  
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

## HURST & BLACKETT'S LIST.

**NEW WORK BY MR. T. H. S. ESCOTT.**  
NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND LIBRARIES.  
In 1 vol. large crown 8vo. extra cloth, 6s.

### PERSONAL FORCES OF THE PERIOD.

By T. H. S. ESCOTT,

Author of 'England: Its People, Polity, and Pursuits,' 'Social Transformations of the Victorian Age,' &c.

"It has occurred to Mr. T. H. S. Escott to put into a handy and readable volume a number of pleasant portraits of 'Personal Forces of the Period.' As a whole, his book is interesting and suggestive, and is sure to have a large number of well-pleased readers."—*Globe*.

### NEW WORK

BY MR. W. A. PICKERING, C.M.G.

NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND LIBRARIES.

In 1 vol. demy 8vo. extra cloth, with 25 Illustrations from Photographs and Sketches by the Author, 16s.

### PIONEERING IN FORMOSA.

Recollections of Adventures among Mandarins, Wreckers, and Head-Hunting Savages.

By W. A. PICKERING, C.M.G.,

Late Protector of Chinese in the Straits Settlements.

With an Appendix on British Policy and Interests in China and the Far East.

"We cannot call to mind any book in the English language which gives so much information about Formosa, 'la bella' as the early navigators call it, its history, people, trade, and productions, as Mr. Pickering does in this entertaining volume."—*Times*.

### NEW WORK BY J. H. E. SECRETAN.

NOW READY AT ALL BOOKSELLERS' AND LIBRARIES.

In 1 vol. large 8vo. with 24 Illustrations, 6s.

### TO KLONDYKE and BACK.

A Journey Down the Yukon from its Source to its Mouth. By J. H. E. SECRETAN, C.E., of Ottawa. With Hints to intending Prospectors.

"Mr. Secretan's book is wholesome reading. A country perpetually frozen, a scarcity of almost the bare necessities of life, and the tolls of the journey are described graphically enough to daunt all but those who love a hard life for its own sake."—*Times*.

### NEW NOVEL BY MISS ELEANOR HOLMES.

READY NEXT WEEK, in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

### LIFE'S FITFUL FEVER.

By ELEANOR HOLMES, Author of 'The Price of a Pearl,' 'A Painter's Romance,' &c.

### NEW STORY

BY CHRISTABEL COLERIDGE.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. paper cover, 1s.

### The THOUGHT ROPE.

By CHRISTABEL COLERIDGE, Author of 'Waynflete,' 'The Tender Mercies of the Good,' &c.

NEW AND CHEAPER EDITION.

NOW READY, in 1 vol. paper cover, 1s.

### The SILENCE BROKEN. A Story

of the Unexplained. By G. M. ROBINS, Author of 'Her Point of View,' &c.

### NEW AND ORIGINAL NOVEL BY ADELINE SERGEANT.

Now first published in 1 vol. crown 8vo. 6s.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.

### MISS BETTY'S MISTAKE.

By ADELINE SERGEANT, Author of 'The Claim of Anthony Lookhart,' &c.

"'Miss Betty's Mistake' can unhesitatingly be entered upon that list which carries the names of Miss Sergeant's happiest efforts to amuse us by means of wholesome fiction. The story is cleverly arranged and capably written."—*Literary World*.

HURST & BLACKETT, LIMITED,  
13, Great Marlborough Street,

## MACMILLAN & CO.'S LIST.

### A NOVEL OF THE DAY. SECOND IMPRESSION.

Crown 8vo. 6s.

### THE FOREST LOVERS. A Romance.

By MAURICE HEWLETT.

*LITERATURE* says:—"Mr. Hewlett's entrancing story, this epic of the greenwood, which he has called 'The Forest Lovers,' might well serve as an instance and example of the true as distinguished from the false romance."

The *SPECTATOR* says:—"The Forest Lovers' is no mere literary tour de force, but an uncommonly attractive romance, the charm of which is greatly enhanced by the author's excellent style."

The *SPEAKER* says:—"A very striking book.....A book which has a singular freshness and beauty, despite its literary affectations. It is one which ought to command a wide popularity."

The *ACADEMY* says:—"A remarkable book.....He has taken the old motives and wrought them up into a new thing of beauty, a creation of his own."

The *ATHENÆUM* says:—"There is some most excellent matter in the volume as well—some charming bits of description, and a tale ingeniously woven out of airy nothings."

### OTHER POPULAR NOVELS.

Crown 8vo. 6s. each.

### A PHILOSOPHER'S ROMANCE.

By JOHN BERWICK.

The *WORLD* says:—"Not anything that goes to the making of a delightful book is wanting in 'A Philosopher's Romance.'.....A memorable novel.....There is not a page, not even a paragraph, to 'skip' in the book, but there are many of both to re-read."

### THE GOSPEL OF FREEDOM.

By ROBERT HERRICK.

W. D. HOWELLS, in *LITERATURE*, says:—"A very clever new novel."

### THE CONCERT-DIRECTOR.

By NELLIE K. BLISSETT.

The *PALL MALL GAZETTE* says:—"A story which must please every one who reads it."

### THE

### GENERAL MANAGER'S STORY.

By HERBERT E. HAMBLIN.

The *PALL MALL GAZETTE* says:—"Nor does the interest of Mr. Hamblin's volume depend solely on its vivid account of sensational escapes and dramatic accidents, though there is no lack of exciting incidents of this kind in his story.....What charmed us chiefly in the story was the close and exact account of the every working of a great railroad."

### THE CELEBRITY: an Episode.

By WINSTON CHURCHILL.

The *ATHENÆUM* says:—"A story that can be recommended to young and old alike."

Globe 8vo. 3s. 6d.

### LETTERS to his SON ON RELIGION.

By ROUNDSELL, First EARL of SELBORNE.

### GOLDEN TREASURY SERIES.

NEW VOLUME.

### POET'S WALK. An Introduction to

English Poetry, Chosen and Arranged by MOWBRAY MORRIS. New and Revised Edition. Pott 8vo. 2s. 6d. net.

### The AMERICAN HISTORICAL

REVIEW. Vol. III. No. 3, APRIL, 1898. Issued Quarterly, 3s. 6d. net.

*Contents.*—The Annual Meeting of the American Historical Association.—Opportunities for American Students of History at Paris. By Charles H. Haskins.—Features of the New History: Apropos of Lamprecht's 'Deutsche Geschichte.' By Earle W. Dow.—Did Cabot Return from his Second Voyage? By Henry Harrisse.—The Early History of the Ballot in England. By Charles Gross.—The Present Status of the Königsberg Question. By Ernest F. Henderson.—The Early Political Uses of the Word Convention. By J. Franklin Jameson.—Documents.—Reviews of Books.—Notes and News.

MACMILLAN & CO., LIMITED, London.



SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1898.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
JOHN AND SEBASTIAN CABOT .....	119
VALE PRESS EDITION OF VAUGHAN'S POEMS .....	119
CALENDAR OF TREASURY BOOKS AND PAPERS .....	120
DR. BLASS ON THE PHILOLOGY OF THE GOSPELS .....	121
A REVISED RECORD OF THE LONDON CLERGY .....	122
A HISTORY OF NORTHUMBERLAND .....	123
CALENDAR OF PATENT ROLLS OF THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY .....	124
NEW NOVELS (Stephen Brent; Miss Tod and the Prophets; The Actor-Manager; The Wooings of Jezebel Pettifer; Les Amours de Don Juan) .....	124-125
INDIAN FRONTIER WARFARE .....	125
SHORT STORIES .....	126
BOOKS ON GLASGOW .....	126
BOOKS ON BANKING .....	127
OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS .....	128-129
EDMUND WALLER; 'THE ART OF WAR IN THE MIDDLE AGES'; 'THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1898'; MRS. LYNN LINTON .....	130-131
LITERARY GOSSIP .....	132
SCIENCE—AUDUBON AND HIS JOURNALS; LIBRARY TABLE; GOSSIP .....	133-134
FINE ARTS—CHIPPENDALE FURNITURE; LIBRARY TABLE; THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE AT LANCASTER; THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION AT PETERBOROUGH; THE ENGINEERS AND THE TEMPLES OF PHILE; THE BURNE-JONES SALE; GOSSIP .....	135-138
MUSIC—THE WEEK; GOSSIP; PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK .....	139
DRAMA—MR. HOLLINGSHEAD'S GAIETY CHRONICLES; GOSSIP .....	139-140

LITERATURE

*Builders of Greater Britain.—John and Sebastian Cabot.* By C. Raymond Beazley. (Fisher Unwin.)

It is perhaps rather stretching a point to call the Cabots in any way "builders of Greater Britain." John's work in connexion with the discovery of Newfoundland, if it was Newfoundland, led to absolutely nothing, while Sebastian was only concerned as adviser to the North-East venture of 1553, which led to some trade with Muscovy, which cannot by any stretch of the imagination be regarded as part of Greater Britain. However, the result is that we have a complete monograph on the career of the two Cabots from the competent hands of Mr. Beazley, who has previously shown considerable acquaintance with the more recent literature of geographical discovery.

Mr. Beazley expands his monograph to a length somewhat beyond the importance of its subject by printing full extracts in the body of the book from the various works dealing with the careers of the Cabots, while in an appendix he often repeats this information in an elaborate calendar of the documents, some of them previously unpublished. The exact object of the first two chapters, dealing with the alleged anticipation of the Cabots by the Chinese, the Vikings, and so on, is also somewhat difficult to gather. The subject is naturally dealt with by all careful students of the career of Columbus, who may possibly have been influenced by some of these predictions; Kretschmer, in his elaborate work on the discovery of America, has gone exhaustively into the subject. But there is no suggestion that Cabot was influenced by anything more than the example of Columbus, and these two chapters are accordingly somewhat supererogatory. Mr. Beazley, by the way, does not seem to be aware that the voyage of St. Brandan, which he includes, is only one of a whole *genre* of Irish imaginary voyages, known as "inramas."

As regards the Cabots themselves, the chief difficulty in dealing with them is the mass of lies invented by Sebastian to exalt his own reputation as discoverer at the expense of his father's. Mr. Beazley devotes

an almost unnecessary amount of careful attention to the consideration of Sebastian's fabrications. It is by no means sure that Sebastian accompanied his father on the voyage of 1497. We have the usual set of inconsistent assertions made by him about his own birth. To Eden, an Englishman, he stated he was born at Bristol, but taken to Venice when he was four years old; to Contarini, the Venetian, he stated that he was born in Venice, but brought up in England; while in a Spanish lawsuit of 1535, where it was important for him to make himself as old as possible, he declared he was fifty years old and upwards. Now his father appears to have come to England about 1490, after having been in continuous residence in Venice from 1461 to 1476. The probabilities are that the statement to Eden was the exact opposite of what had happened, and that he was born in Venice in 1486, carried away when four years old to England, and brought up here. This would make him no more than eleven at the time of John's famous voyage, when he travelled out to the west seas in the *Matthew* with only eighteen other men, most of them English. It is extremely unlikely that a lad of eleven would have been taken on so dangerous a voyage, when every hand would be wanted. The presence of Sebastian's name in the letters patent of 1496 was probably merely a special form of grant to John's heirs and assigns. Yet in all the accounts derived from Sebastian of the early voyage John is scarcely mentioned at all, but the whole credit for the discovery is claimed for Sebastian by Sebastian's friends. This is about sufficient to classify the value of any testimony about his own work emanating from Sebastian Cabot. Ferdinand Mendes Pinto's fibs were mild mendacities compared with his.

Eliminating these, we find really very little secure detail about John Cabot's first or second voyage, neither of which resulted in permanent or definite knowledge about the north-east coast of America. The land made on the first voyage is quite unknown; almost any place between Cape Breton and Labrador would serve. As regards the second voyage, in 1498, most of our information is derived, directly or indirectly, from Sebastian, and that way lies multiplied mystification. Mr. Beazley, however, has unearthed from the Westminster Chapter House some payments made to John in 1499, showing that he returned from his second voyage in 1498. This, indeed, is the main additional fact about John Cabot contained in his volume. The chief evidence for any details about this second voyage of John is in the celebrated map of Juan de la Cosa in 1500, which gives quite a row of British flags and a detailed coast-line from the "Cape of England" to the "sea discovered by the English." Unfortunately neither the coast-line nor the names given to the various promontories can be at all identified, though possibly the "Cauo de ynglaterra" was Cape Race.

The rest of these pages are occupied by a full account of Sebastian's life as far as it was connected with England—that is, before he entered the service of Spain in 1512, and after he re-entered the English service in 1547 as Grand Pilot. The interval was spent in the service of Spain,

with curious attempts to better himself in Venice. It is characteristic of the man that he tried to cheat Amerigo Vespucci's widow out of the pension of 10,000 maravedis a year, which, as Vespucci's successor, he was bound to pay out of his salary of 125,000. In fact, wherever one meets him one is sure to find an incident of this kind.

Even with regard to the North-East voyage of 1553, which, on Mr. Beazley's own showing, is Sebastian's only claim to be considered a builder of Greater Britain, it is somewhat difficult to gather what precisely Cabot did, except draw up the set of instructions given here in full, but rather "common form" for such expeditions.

The last sight we catch of him is characteristic. On November 15th, 1553, he wrote a letter to Charles V. containing what, on the face of it, seems treacherous information of English plans for an attempt on Peru. It is amusing to read Mr. Beazley's discussion of the incident:—

"Three explanations seem possible here on general grounds. Either Cabot was betraying the English Government, while taking its pay; or, like Hawkins with Philip II. in after days, he was trying to draw valuable secrets from the Spanish authorities by a pretence of treachery; or, lastly, he was endeavouring to keep up his credit with his old master by the revelation of plots invented by himself to enhance his own value in view of a possible return to the Spanish service. As we might expect, the ordinary Cabotian difficulties crop up in this question as in others. Sebastian writes as if the Duke of Northumberland were still one of the directors of this Franco-English plot against Spain. But he had been beheaded in the previous summer—August 22, 1553.....At a time when, as in 1553-4, the Spanish and English Governments were in agreement, the idea of simulated treachery lacks point altogether; and in view of Cabot's previous negotiations with Venice while in the service of Charles V. and then of Edward VI., it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the whole of his disclosures in the letter quoted above (as far as English statesmen are concerned) was a fabrication for his own safety against another change of fortune."

From the preceding account it will be guessed that we are rather on the side of Mr. Harris— "that among all the treacherous intriguers and advertising non-entities of that time there is no figure more disreputable than that of John Cabot's more famous son." Mr. Beazley puts in a demurrer to this sweeping denunciation; but we fancy his own view is not much removed from that of Mr. Harris.

The book concludes with a full transcript of the legends of Sebastian's map of 1544, with the calendar of documents already referred to, and a bibliography of Cabot literature. This is very full, but reference might, perhaps, have been made to Kretschmer's discussions, while there is an interesting excursus on Sebastian Cabot's alleged voyage of 1517 at the end of the first volume of Schanz's 'Englische Handelspolitik,' that should have been included.

*The Sacred Poems of Henry Vaughan, Silurist.* (Vale Press.)

THE issue of the twelfth volume from this press affords us an opportunity of judging of the aims of its founders, their methods, and the measure of success they are likely to obtain. The books they have issued

begin to range themselves on one's shelves in size and subject, a dainty collection of well-chosen masterpieces, ranging from Elizabethan times to our own days; and if among the masters and "little masters" of the past we find the works of a young poet of to-day, his inclusion is more than justified by the loving care he has bestowed upon the works he has edited.

The fame of Vaughan has been overshadowed by that of Herbert, and his works have been comparatively neglected until quite recently, when they were published in a complete form. For those who delight in the highly specialized beauty of expression of the seventeenth century a more representative author could not be found. He seems a forerunner of Blake at his best grafted on a Herbert at his noblest. The least noteworthy of Vaughan's works bears on it that stamp of forethought and quaint beauty which never loses its hold on him who has once learnt to love it. For the average book-lover, however, the present edition will serve most purposes. It contains the best and most representative part of Vaughan's work.

Future times may perchance look back to our age as the time when there was more talk concerning art, and less practice of it in proportion, than in any other. The conditions of life are such that perhaps the most vigorous art of to-day is that of typography. Here at least we have intrinsic conditions which make good art possible—ready accessibility, a capacity for reproduction without deterioration, good models, perfected methods, unimpeachable materials at hand. The care bestowed on one example affects the whole edition, and gives the delight of constant possession of a beautiful thing to many. And thus during the past few years a new life seems to have come into printing; it has been frankly recognized that it is possible for a book to be beautiful without in any way detracting from its utility, and that if its immediate aim is to give pleasure it should be beautiful—be decorated. The movement owes its initiative, as so many other movements in the direction of the decorative arts of life have done, to William Morris; but it is not too much to say that if William Morris had never been, a revolt against the tradesman's elegance of the Middle-Victorian book must have come some other way, and that Mr. Ricketts, first as he is to acknowledge his debt to the founder of the Kelmscott Press, would sooner or later have turned to the work he is now doing. There are at first sight certain similarities between the Vale Press books and those issued from the Kelmscott Press. Some of these are intentional, more are inevitable to the designer of educated taste. This is, of course, easily explicable. The first printed book, in matters of form and type, was no new creation—it was a perfected result of some centuries of labour, and our appreciation of a book is modified by the long series of manuscripts as much as by the shorter succession of printed books. Hence the shape of a letter, the size and form of a page, and the way it is set in an opening, are as irrevocably decided for us as the connexion between the shape and sound of an *e*, though the reasons and limits are often as difficult to formulate for the former as for the latter. Decorative

printing, then, demands attention to paper, inking, form of page, proportion of margin, shape of type, and character of ornament, and in most of these little variation is possible. Accordingly, in paper, in form of type, in scheme of decoration, in arrangement of page, a Vale book has striking resemblances to a Kelmscott book; yet there are differences in each of these respects almost fundamental, due to the fact that Mr. Morris had an extraordinary power of infusing something of the craftsman's ideal into unoriginal minds, and his books are thus almost entirely specimens of handicraft; the work of machine is reduced to a minimum, and the hand and eye of the workman are everywhere felt. On the other hand, Mr. Ricketts has frankly recognized the machine; his books are machine-printed, safeguarded, of course, by the personal care and supervision of the skilled craftsman in charge. In both presses the paper used is absolutely as good as can be produced.

Again, if the untrained eye can see little difference between the "Golden" type and that designed by Mr. Ricketts, the explanation is simple—both Morris and Ricketts alike went to fifteenth-century models for their guides, and it is too much to expect our untrained critics of to-day to recognize that Mr. Ricketts has founded himself on Spira, while Morris selected Jensen for his model. The difference is small, but very distinct, and to our mind neither fount of type can claim a complete victory—Morris's has the advantage in that where alternative forms might have been chosen, the later designer has his hand forced to a certain degree.

In the matter of decoration Mr. Ricketts is verging towards purism, taught by partial failures and successes. Ultimately, we believe, a beautiful, evenly inked, well-printed page, properly placed on its paper, will be found completely satisfactory. While Mr. Morris could lavish gorgeous borders and beautiful initials on the works he printed, the great majority of our books will not admit of this ornament, and where shall we find a designer with his experience, judgment, and fecundity of invention? Mr. Ricketts has much of his judgment and fecundity and a strong sense of beauty of line—witness the "violet" and the "hop" borders; but often when he has overcome a difficulty he leaves a sense of striving which lessens his effect almost to the point of failure where the older master would have evaded the difficulty with an air of triumph. This is, however, but to say that his chief achievements and triumphs lie before him, that he is young and has to teach his hand by experience, and, if need be, by failure.

We hope the more from him in this matter because in the setting of the page he has already shown that he can learn from experience. His early books fell short in this point of a just standard of beauty. Yet his attempts were logical, and if they were failures it was as well that the failures should be made by an artist, so that it is impossible to mistake the faults of the setting for those of the designer. One not unimportant point to be noticed is that three or four of the Vale books can be purchased for the published price of a cheap volume from the Kelmscott Press.

It is difficult to overestimate the influence that this revival of the art of printing has had, and will continue to have, on the printed book of the end of the century. At present we regret to see this influence is not wholly for good. Struck by the blackness of Mr. Morris's page (due to even inking, with a black ink, of a carefully designed type), many of our leading firms of printers have tried the experiment of over-inking a type not specially designed for the purpose. There have been one or two notable instances of this.

We have left to the last a very striking feature of this charming series of books—a feature which distinguishes them from their prototypes. Mr. Ricketts not only designs his type and his ornaments, but he contributes to most of his books a figure study drawn and engraved on the wood by himself. It is not too much to say that he is the first wood-engraver of the day. His beauty of line, his mastery over colour on the wood, approach the marvellous. It would be too much to expect general admiration for his ideal of the female figure, but it is obviously drawn as he wanted to draw it, and we can only hope that some day he will give us frontispieces with figures by Mr. Shannon, just as Burne-Jones and Morris co-operated in the frontispieces of the Kelmscott Press.

Now that this last has closed its doors we are glad to welcome a successor, and we look to Mr. Ricketts to continue the tradition of good printing, worthily begun in these times by William Morris.

*Calendar of Treasury Books and Papers, 1729-30.* Prepared by Wm. A. Shaw. (Eyre & Spottiswoode.)

THE new series of Treasury Calendars which this volume commences differs from the preceding in that it is destined to comprise not merely Treasury Board Papers, but "such records as contain an account and produce a fairly complete impression of the work of the Treasury year by year." The Record Office possesses two complete MS. lists of these documents, of which a description was drawn up by Mr. W. H. Black in 1845. Some of them it has been decided, for reasons set forth in the introduction to the present series, not to calendar. The remainder consist of the Treasury Minute Books, the Reference Books, the Registers of Papers, and the Letter Books; and on the executive side include Money Books, Order Books, and Public Disposition Books, besides Warrants not relating to Money, King's Warrant Books, Customs Books, Lord Chamberlain's Warrant Books, Irish Books, and North Britain Books.

The germ of the present Treasury system seems to be traceable back to the year 1667; and although the Calendar before us begins where the former Treasury Board series (1557-1728) left off, the introduction prefixed to it contains a retrospect dealing with the evolution of the system during the whole of the modern period.

The Treasury Minute Books are complete from 1695 to the present day, with the exception of a lacuna between April 28th, 1722, and January 13th, 1725 (new style); but by the year 1729 they had become somewhat meagre, as the habit had grown



up of relegating many of the entries hitherto made in them to the Money Books, Order Books, and Disposition Books. The Reference Books and Registers of Papers often duplicate each other; the former extend from 1684 to 1819. Of the three sets of Treasury account books (Money, Order, and Public Disposition), the first are of greatest value, especially as they supply gaps in the lists of Treasury warrants in the Pell Records between 1712 and 1757. Most of the entries in the Disposition Book during 1729-30 are letters of direction for payments of particular sums out of unsatisfied orders. These books present peculiar difficulties, one of which is their survival beyond the period of the consolidation of national revenue and expenditure. The so-called "Warrants not relating to Money" deal, *inter alia*, with excise matters, stays of Exchequer process, and methods of charging Commissioners of Customs with money. From them originated Crown Lease Books and Tax Books.

Of the documents having a looser connexion with the Treasury, the King's Warrant Books, the series of which from 1679 till the present day is practically unbroken, are the most important. The present editor has found a volume covering the years 1667-70, whereas Assistant-Keeper Black had expressed the opinion that they originated in 1671. The Lord Chamberlain's Warrant Books contain entries of warrants to the Master of the Great Wardrobe for the provision of furniture for the royal palaces, the painting of the staircase at Windsor, and similar matters. They are printed in full in the present Calendar. The entries in the North Britain Books, beginning with the Scotch Union, are more numerous and extensive than those in the Irish Books, which go back to 1669.

Among the curiosities of the present instalment of the calendars, which is of no great historical interest, is an anonymous letter signed "A. B. C." and dated November 22nd, 1729, concerning the discovery of a fraud in the revenue of 500*l.* per annum, to which the Chancellor of the Exchequer (Walpole) replied by advertising in the *London Gazette* his readiness to hear the writer "on the day he desires, any morning before 8 of the clock." Some mystery attaches to the entries regarding "Mr. Le Connù," who demands and receives a warrant for a pension of 200*l.* made out in the name of the bearer of the petition, Charles de Saily. It had been formerly paid in the name of Jollivet. The abstract of the report of the Commissioners of Scotch Fisheries and Manufactures for the year 1729 (Calendar, pp. 172, 173) is of some interest, chiefly on the ground of the account given of the introduction of the cambrie manufactory. Many entries during 1730 relate to the visit of the Cherokee Indian chiefs to England. From a petition from Norwich tea and brandy dealers for a riding officer to put down the prevalent smuggling we learn that

"French brandy is sold in these parts at the same price that we pay duty for, that private housekeepers and others are frequently supplied with Bohea, the very best at 6*s.* and 7*s.* a pound, also coffee and chocolate at a proportionable under rate."

Under date July 29th, 1729, we have the following curious entry:—

"Several tradesmen of the Wardrobe called in demand that the liveries provided for certain of his late Majesty's [George I.] servants just before his demise, and which were used at his present Majesty's coronation, might be paid for by his present Majesty, and not placed to the account of the late King's arrears."

A warrant from the Lords of the Treasury of January 21st, 1729 (N.S.), directs the preparation of letters patent constituting William Popple, Esq., one of the five under-searchers in London port, *vice* William Congreve, lately deceased.

Numerous entries relate to secret service, but they are not of importance. An extract from the Treasury Minute Book, dated July 9th, 1729, is interesting from the standpoint of the historian of society. The Board of Works are ordered

"to take care that the Auction-room and coffee-room thereto adjoining, formerly part of the Court of Wards, be made a convenient place for the footmen attending the members of the House of Commons to wait in, pursuant to an address of the House to the King, 1729, April 10th."

Another entry (March 18th) has a similar interest:—

"The Commissioners for Hackney Coaches called in and acquaint their Lordships that the hackney coachmen are much in arrear with their rent, and seem inclined to give up their licences unless there is some regulation with respect to chaises, job coaches, stage coaches, and other matters of complaint."

There are thirty-eight *errata*, some of which are rather serious.

*Philology of the Gospels.* By Friedrich Blass, D.Phil. (Macmillan & Co.)

DR. BLASS is well known to classical scholars as the author of various books on the literature of Greece and the grammar and pronunciation of Greek, and as editor of many of the Attic orators and other classical writers. He has thus had wide experience as a grammarian and a critic, and he has deservedly attained a high reputation. More recently he turned his attention to the Acts of the Apostles, and brought forward arguments in favour of the theory propounded by Clericus that the two forms of this work contained in MSS. both owed their origin to St. Luke himself, to whom one of the forms is generally ascribed. He went so far as to edit the Acts of the Apostles in the two different forms in which he thought St. Luke wrote them, acknowledging at the same time that the materials for one of the forms were scanty, and that only an approximation could be made. His investigations into this question led him also to inquire into the origin of the Gospel attributed to St. Luke, and, as a necessary collateral subject, into the origin and condition of the texts of the other Gospels. Of this later inquiry he set down the results in an edition of the Gospel of St. Luke with Latin prolegomena; and in this present work, addressed to the English public, he has exhibited these results again, setting forth his reasons and adding many new observations.

Dr. Blass takes a view of the text of our Gospels different from that which has been adopted by nearly all critics who have

written on the subject recently. He thinks that these critics have not realized vividly enough the especial circumstances of early Christianity. If they had done this they would have come to the conclusion that "in the case of the New Testament, as in other cases, the very earliest copies may have been the most carelessly made." The reason of this is that

"in the first centuries of our era (and in those before, which do not come here within our view) the work of revising and correcting was in a great measure left to the buyer and owner of a book, who might, if he liked, procure himself another copy, and correct his own by means of that."

Especially the critics have not considered that there were many Gospels in the earliest times. Dr. Blass thinks that it is beyond question that

"every evangelist undertaking a mission in a new country took care to provide himself with a written Gospel."

"There was a time," he says,

"in the Latin Church when, as Jerome states, there existed almost as many Latin versions of the Greek New Testament as there were copies, each congregation having not only its own copy, but in that copy a separate version. Afterwards that plurality was gradually more and more reduced, and now the Roman Catholic Church has one authorized Vulgate. I think there was also a time in the old Christian Church when there existed almost as many Greek Gospels as there were Christian communities, not differing widely, perhaps, from each other in any individual case, but still not wholly identical."

We may instance in the case of the Gospel of St. John, Dr. Blass's method of accounting for variants. He says:—

"The archetype of St. John's Gospel, written by Eubiotus, or by some one else, whoever he may have been, and destined in the first place for John's disciples who lived with him and for the Christian community in which he lived, was very soon copied for the use of distant disciples and communities; and the copyists, being themselves disciples, took the liberty of enlarging the text here and there, of course each in a different way, and this was the origin of most variants."

This, then, being the state of matters, what are to be the principles of criticism? The problem is difficult—indeed, often impossible. All manuscripts must contain corruptions derived from early copies which there is no possibility of detecting now. All MSS. exhibit instances of such corruptions, and therefore no MS. is to be trusted absolutely. Dr. Blass compares the position of the critic in regard to what are deemed the best MSS. to that of a judge dealing with witnesses, all of whom have been detected in some falsehoods. "Now," he says,

"would it not be quite absurd for the judge, as regards the great bulk of particulars that might still be in dispute, simply to adhere to the statements given by those witnesses who have been convicted only of a few lies; and wholly to shut his eyes to all other evidence? On the contrary, he would say: All these witnesses are liars, nor does it matter how often a witness has been convicted of a lie, since every one of them has been convicted of not always telling the truth: so I must rely on the evidence given by the facts themselves, and not on the witnesses. But if the critic acts on these principles, how will he be able to decide in every one of the innumerable cases put before him? Is there always an evidence given by the facts themselves? Certainly not; and in these cases he

will necessarily recur to the evidence of those witnesses who seem to him to be the least untrustworthy, taking care, however, not to admit such cases more than is necessary. If his general appreciation of the witnesses is right, he may nevertheless decide wrongly in some cases, but rightly in the majority of them, and he will have fulfilled his task as well as is possible. It is an ideal task for a critic, a task lying far above his reach in the clouds, to restore the original form of the writing throughout; as things are, he will deserve commendation if he has approached that form even by a small degree nearer than his predecessors."

It follows from this that no MS. is to be trusted implicitly. Which copies, he asks, deserve implicit trust? He answers:—

"No single copy at all, but if anything the tradition taken as a whole, with entire liberty to select in each individual case that branch of the tradition for our guide which shall seem to us to be in this case most trustworthy, even if it is a heretical witness like Marcion. I deliberately say 'if anything,' for there may be cases in which no branch of the extant tradition has preserved the true reading."

The critic, therefore, is left to his individual judgment. The course to be adopted is thus stated:—

"Wherever there are discrepancies, the reader may choose for himself that variant of the story which will seem to him most just and most expressive."

Numerous instances occur in the book of the writer's procedure according to his own judgment. Thus in one case he prefers a reading which is partially supported by one Latin MS., and comes down to us fully only in a quotation which Tertullian makes from Marcion's text. In another case he regards the Syriac text, which differs from all the MSS., as alone correct. In a third he adopts a reading which occurs in some Greek minuscules and nowhere else. In other cases his MS. evidence is of the slightest, but the sense commends itself to him as the right reading. And in some cases he has recourse to emendation.

Dr. Blass's book consists of an application of these principles to the four Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. An idea of his mode of procedure may be formed from his treatment of the Gospel of St. Luke and the Acts of the Apostles. He accepts the tradition that St. Luke was the author of these works. In regard to the text of the Acts of the Apostles, Codex Bezae, as is well known, contains a large number of readings not found in the other old MSS., but supported to some extent by the Latin translations and patristic testimony. Dr. Blass, acting on the idea that the variations arose in the earliest stages of Christianity, explains them by supposing that St. Luke wrote three copies of the Acts. One was a draft copy; the second he sent to Theophilus in the East, and the third was presented to the Roman Church. He supposes also that St. Luke wrote at least two copies of his Gospel, one for Rome and the other for the East. In the Acts the Eastern copy is the shortest, in the Gospel it is the longer. Dr. Blass's method of accounting for the differences in the copies is simple. St. Luke "did not cherish his own work so much as others were bound to do," and so in copying he changed to suit the current of his ideas at the moment. Some changes are explained by "the license of an author who is handling his own work and the skill of a

writer." "He did quite well to avoid these repetitions when he wrote a second copy." Sometimes St. Luke had weightier reasons. Thus Dr. Blass says:—

"There remain these questions: Why Luke should have left out the first, and why the others the second? Now, Luke writing for Theophilus and other Greeks, who were not very well acquainted with the Old Testament, had good reason for leaving out the text of Daniel; conversely, Matthew and Mark, being Jews and writing for Jews, had a very good reason to leave out the declaration. That declaration was extremely painful for them, and would be so for their readers."

He assigns a similar reason for a similar omission of another passage:—

"But whoever did not bear that in mind, and was, although a Christian, still zealous for the law (see Acts xxi. 20), might be offended, and Luke did not care to give unnecessary offence by publishing this narrative in a country where there were many thousands of Christians of that description (Acts i.c.). In Rome, on the other hand, he might feel himself quite at liberty and not bound to any reticence."

Dr. Blass often expresses his opinions dogmatically; but he is well aware that many of them are mere conjectures and attempts at a solution of the difficulties:—

"There are only too many things about which we cannot ourselves arrive at a firm conviction, still less convince others."

We have contented ourselves with indicating the general drift of this remarkable book without criticizing the opinions contained in it. Every page makes suggestions which, while they deserve consideration, awaken doubts. But it is not our province to discuss these. Scholarship is visible everywhere, and it is peculiarly interesting to see how the text of the New Testament is treated by one who deals with it as he had previously dealt with that of the Athenian orators. The English is wonderfully good for a foreigner. It was, indeed, revised by four Americans and by Prof. Mahaffy and Mr. George Macmillan, but they do not seem to have been sufficiently watchful, for there are several slips, such as "retrench themselves in new positions."

*Novum Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense; or, London Diocesan Clergy Succession from the Earliest Time to the Year 1898.* By George Hennessy. (Sonnenschein & Co.)

It is now nearly two hundred years since Newcourt's 'Repertorium'—"an ecclesiastical parochial history of the diocese of London"—appeared, and it was high time that so valuable and interesting a record should be brought up to date. The task of doing so promised to be no light one. When the number of successive changes in the ministry of the various churches as they existed in Newcourt's time is considered, the labour of re-editing and continuing his work is seen to be sufficient to make any one think twice before undertaking it; but owing to the enormous increase of churches, and the extensive subdivision of parishes that has taken place since the days of Queen Anne, the task has become appalling. Nevertheless, such a work has been undertaken by the Rev. George Hennessy, the priest in charge of St. Peter's, Muswell Hill, incited thereto, as he tells us in his preface, by

"a suggestion publicly made by Archbishop Benson some fifteen years ago to the effect that every parish ought to have a list of its rectors or vicars set up in a prominent place in the church, thus showing its historic continuity as the Catholic Church of this country."

Acting on this suggestion, Mr. Hennessy "at once" commenced upon the diocese of London, and the result of his long and patient research is comprised in this substantial volume.

Mr. Hennessy is to be congratulated. Like a wise man, he has gone straight to original sources, and has thus been in a position to correct some of Newcourt's errors. Not only has he exhausted the information to be derived from the Bishops' Registers, the Vicar-General's books, and Consistory Court Registers, as well as the Registers of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and the Commissary Court, but he has drawn largely upon the MS. records preserved in the British Museum, the Public Record Office, Somerset House, the library of St. Paul's Cathedral, and that mine of information on matters connected with the City of London, the rolls of the Court of Hustings preserved among the City's archives at the Guildhall. The stupendous energy he has displayed can best be appreciated from the fact that from the Patent Rolls alone he made no fewer than 70,000 extracts, merely as a more or less necessary by-work.

That in a volume of this kind there should be found inaccuracies here and there is only to be expected, and Mr. Hennessy himself frankly lays no claim to absolute perfection. We have devoted a good deal of study and care to his pages, and we can only express our astonishment at discovering so few errors, and these, for the most part, of minor importance. For instance, we find Thomas de Snodelonde, rector of St. Botolph, Billingsgate, described by the editor as having died in 1349, whereas his will is dated and enrolled in the Court of Hustings in 1361 (see 'Calendar of Wills, Court of Hustings, London,' ii. 22). Again, the date of Peter Heynewic's appointment as rector of St. Michael, Cornhill, is stated to be 1425, whereas he appears as rector in the will of Roger Stokton dated 1419 ('Calendar of Wills,' ii. 444); whilst on the same page the date of William Wytham's appointment to the same benefice is given as July 13th, 1454, whereas in the will of John Lufkyn ('Calendar of Wills,' ii. 527) he appears as already rector in 1450. Once more, the date of Robert Fitz-Hugh's appointment to the rectorship of St. Michael, Wood Street, is put down as 1430. This can scarcely be true, for he is named as rector of the church of St. Michael "in Hoggynlane"—another description of the same church—both in the will of Henry Bamme, goldsmith, dated 1413, and in that of Thomas Hatfeld, draper, dated 1422 ('Calendar of Wills,' ii. 409, 449). These and similar errors (which there is no occasion to detail here) may be ascribed to the editor mistaking the date at which he found the several individuals in the enjoyment of their incumbencies for the date of their respective appointments. In other cases, where the date of appointment is wanting, he records "here" after the date given. Take an instance of an error of another kind. We should like to ask



Mr. Hennessy on what authority he schedules Geoffrey de "Shadensfeld" as having died, rector of St. Margaret Moses, in 1445. That there was a Geoffrey de "Shadenfeld," or "Swadenfeld," rector of this parish about 1350 we know from the will of William de Trumpeton enrolled in the Court of Husting ('Calendar of Wills,' i. 639). This Geoffrey is probably the same as Geoffrey "le Spencer," described by Mr. Hennessy (from the Patent Rolls) as having been appointed rector January 3rd, 1348/9, and as having died in 1380. It seems highly improbable that there should have been two rectors of this parish bearing the uncommon name of Geoffrey de Shadenfeld.

Not to pursue our criticism of so valuable and interesting a work too far in this direction, we will only remind Mr. Hennessy that in mediæval records the Latin term *miles* frequently means *knight* as well as *soldier*; "Robert Turk, soldier," as patron of a City benefice, reads quaintly. A similar slip occurs in his translation (p. 204) of a passage from Domesday.

Whilst for the matter of this work we have scarcely anything but praise, we must, on the other hand, confess to no little disappointment at its form. The arrangement of the parishes presented an initial difficulty, and here we cannot help thinking that the editor would have succeeded better if he had followed Newcourt, at least in his method of treating the City parishes. There does not appear to be any advantage to be got by mixing up City parishes with parishes outside the City, more especially if the former be arranged (as here) alphabetically according to their patron saints, and the latter according to their districts. The result is not only embarrassing, but sometimes ludicrous; whilst confusion becomes worse confounded by adopting the plan of placing united parishes next to the parish to which they have been united. The whole arrangement, indeed, so far as we have been able to understand it, although founded on a rational basis, becomes so confusing that even the compiler himself has not been able to carry it out consistently. He has, however, earned the gratitude of all students, who might otherwise have been inclined to abandon the search for any particular parish as hopeless, by providing them with an exhaustive and excellent index.

It would be unpardonable to dismiss Mr. Hennessy's work without a word of commendation for the biographical notes of the London diocesan clergy he has succeeded in putting together. The labour expended in this direction alone must have been enormous; but here, again, we cannot help taking exception to the manner in which they have been introduced. To print biographical notes opposite a list of individuals to whom they bear no direct reference is, to say the least, inconvenient. It would have been far better to relegate them to an appendix.

*A History of Northumberland.*—Vol. III. *Hexhamshire*, Part I. By Allen B. Hinds. —Vol. IV. *Hexhamshire*, Part II. By John Crawford Hodgson. (Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Reid & Co.)

THE Northumberland County History Committee are to be congratulated upon the

completion of two more volumes of the great work which they have undertaken, and there can be no doubt that, if they persevere in their task, they will confer a literary gift, not only upon Northumbrians, but upon all lovers of topography, of the very highest excellence and value.

It will be remembered that the first two volumes of this new county history were concerned with Bamburghshire, and no part of Northumberland could have been more fitly chosen to be dealt with at the outset of the work than that which derives its name from the ancient seat of Northumbrian sovereignty. The committee were, however, rightly of opinion that the scene of their labours should not be confined for a series of years to North Northumberland, but that their subscribers in the Tyne valleys should be equally benefited; in other words, the fascination of Hexham has proved irresistible. And is there an antiquary who will blame them for yielding to such a temptation?

It was, indeed, well that the committee resolved to search the annals of Hexhamshire without delay, and to draw from the stores of knowledge possessed by one of their number who had long made the history of Hexham his special study. The volumes before us possess a melancholy interest when we reflect that they were among the last to be enriched by the researches of our late contributor Canon Raine, to whom we are indebted for so much of our knowledge of the early history of the see of St. Wilfrid.

More than thirty years have elapsed since Canon Raine edited for the Surtees Society the two volumes of the Society's publications relating to Hexham. In the first of these the early history of the church of Hexham from the time of Wilfrid was summarized in a learned and admirable preface. In addition to this Canon Raine published Prior Richard's 'History of the Church of Hexham,' with the chronicle of John, Prior of Hexham, the writings of Ælred, Abbot of Rievaulx, on the saints of Hexham, and an appendix of illustrative documents. In his second volume he printed many of the ancient title-deeds of Hexham Priory and the fifteenth-century register of the property of the priory, known as the 'Black Book of Hexham.'

These publications, with the monograph of Mr. Hodges on the architecture of the church and priory, have, of course, vastly lightened the labour of Mr. Hinds, who might otherwise have shrunk from attempting the story of a place which was already historical in the days of Prior Richard, more than seven hundred years ago. But though much had been done, much remained to be done, and the work of Mr. Hinds is evidently the result of industry and research. In one of his volumes Canon Raine referred to the registers at York as containing many documents relating to the archbishops' regality of Hexham, which were not published at that time, in order that they might be kept distinct from the documents relating to the priory. These hitherto unpublished extracts have provided Mr. Hinds with much useful material, though we wish he had been able to publish the manuscript relating to Hexham said to have been in the possession of Mr. John Nichols in 1864, which would then have

been published had it not been unfortunately "misaid." As nothing is said of it, we are led to conclude that the MS. has perished. It would have been convenient if Mr. Hinds had been able to spare space in his volume for a succinct account of the most important early MSS. relating to Hexham. Such a MS., comparatively little known, but stated to be of the twelfth century, was recently advertised for sale in a London auction-room. The possessor of Mr. Hinds's volume might reasonably expect to be able to identify an authority of this kind.

In the first of the volumes Mr. Hinds has investigated the general history of the franchise or regality of Hexham, which comprehended a long and narrow strip of territory, intersected by the Tyne, to the west of Corbridge. The origin of the independent jurisdiction which the Archbishops of York exercised within these limits throughout the Middle Ages is enveloped in some obscurity, but its beginning may be traced to the munificent endowment of land at Hexham bestowed by Queen Etheldrid upon Wilfrid in the year 674. In the confusion which followed the Danish invasions of the tenth century the Bishops of Durham found an opportunity of extending their authority by appointing provosts or bailiffs as rulers subject to them in Hexhamshire, but were unable to maintain their influence when Bishop Ethelwine fled from Durham to Lindisfarne. From the twelfth century onwards we find the Archbishops of York developing and consolidating an independent rule in this outlying and often turbulent tract of border country.

Mr. Hinds has made a careful analysis of the powers exercised by the archbishops within their franchise, which was virtually a palatinate, and has supplemented the original sources of information already indicated by frequent reference to the recently published *Calendars of State Papers*. He has also drawn freely from the records of the Manor Court, and by means of rentals and surveys has enabled the reader to form a fairly accurate picture of the state of the people of Hexhamshire in the Middle Ages, until the archbishops' temporal jurisdiction came to an end in the sixteenth century.

The history and architecture of the great church and priory of St. Andrew are also fully dealt with; but previous investigations have made it impossible to say much that is fresh. There is, however, a considerable body of new information as to the later history of the town of Hexham, its grammar school, trade, and personal history in comparatively recent times.

It is difficult to speak too highly of the volume edited by Mr. Crawford Hodgson, who has accomplished a difficult and laborious task in a manner which reflects the greatest credit upon himself and his fellow-workers. The volume which bears his name deals with the history of the rural townships of Hexham and the various chapelries of Hexhamshire. A place has also been found for the parishes of Chollerton and Thockrington and the chapelry of Kirkheaton, which, though not parts of Hexhamshire, were closely associated with the priory of Hexham or the see of York.

As the reader turns over these pages he finds an infinite variety of topics investigated and discussed with a fulness of knowledge which is most refreshing and stimulating, whilst the abundance and elaboration of the pedigrees are almost overwhelming. The voice of criticism should be silent before the valuable results of such infinite labour; but some of the families might, in our opinion, without disrespect, have been left to repose in the hitherto complete obscurity from which Mr. Hodgson seeks to withdraw them.

The district included in this volume is well known to many from the fact that it is traversed by the Roman Wall. The remains of the wall and vallum between Portgate and Chesters, as also of the great Roman bridge across the North Tyne, are well described and illustrated. But close beside the wall stands a simple and unpretentious church dedicated to St. Oswald, marking a site which is passed unheeded by many a student of the engineering work of a past and alien civilization. It is, nevertheless, a scene of moving memories, for here is Hefenfelth, where "Catscaul," or "the fight within the wall" (as Nennius calls it), was fought between Oswald and Cadwalla. The incidents and far-reaching consequences of this great conflict between the English and the British, between the Christian and the old pagan faith, are described by Mr. Greenwell with the learning, clearness, and beauty of language which we expect from the veteran antiquary.

It is impossible in a review of a book of this kind to do more than indicate a few of the topics with which it is concerned. It must suffice to add that castle, church, and border tower are visited in turn and made to display their beauty and yield their story, whilst such matters as agriculture, dialect, and geology fill their proportionate space. The illustrations and printing leave nothing to be desired. In conclusion, we observe that a list of "guarantors" is prefixed to vol. iv., which shows that much of the expense of a work of public interest has still in this country to be defrayed by private munificence. The list of guarantors is followed by a list of subscribers, which contains the names of some of the free libraries and public institutions which we should expect to find, but many are absent. Is it too much to hope that some of the public money devoted to the support of third-rate fiction may soon be diverted into worthier channels?

*Calendar of Patent Rolls, 1461 - 1467.*  
(Stationery Office.)

WITH this volume the Public Record Office breaks new ground, as its calendars have not hitherto dealt with the Patent Rolls beyond 1381. We may say at once that this further instalment of a really national undertaking contains material for history of a most interesting and diversified character, and reflects great credit on the Office, and especially on Mr. R. C. Fowler, who is chiefly responsible for its compilation.

One of the salient features in the pages before us is the large number of confirmations by *inspeximus*. These have been treated, under the superintendence of Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, in a careful and sys-

tematic manner. Those charters which, so far as is known, are not found anywhere else, are here printed in full, and in italic type. The student may be glad to learn that he should seek them in the index under "Charters." These are, of course, virtually new, though we recognize the interesting and very early charter of Henry II. to Norwich as having been printed by Blomefield from the original. It would be safer, perhaps, to leave them all undated: "circa 1166" is suggested (p. 306) for one which must belong to 1156-7. For the other charters here confirmed the reader is referred in each case to earlier confirmations of them on other rolls, which is clearly the right method. Some idea may be formed from this volume of the great wealth of charter evidence for the twelfth century which still awaits publication. Of contemporary matter the most striking is perhaps the enormous transfer of landed property consequent on the triumph of the house of York, and the large gifts to Edward's supporters. But the general unsettlement of the time is illustrated in many ways. We have "certain pirates in a carvel of Hugh Courtenay, knight," seizing a ship from Gascony and disposing of the wines it contained; while on land we find Buckenham Castle, Norfolk, held against the king's officers by Alice Knyvet, who raised the drawbridge, and at the head of her garrison shouted from "a little tower" in delightful English (1461):—

"Maister Twyer, ye be a justice of the pees and I require you to kepe the peas for I woll not leve the possession of this castell to dye therefore, and if ye begyn to breke the peas or make any warre to gete the place of me I shall defende me, for lever I had in such wyse to dye than to be slayne when my husbond cometh home, for he charget me to kepe it."

The careful student will find in these pages much information, under cases of piracy and wreck, on international commerce. But the matter to which we would more especially direct attention is the great importance, at this period, of peerage styles. The middle of the fifteenth century was a critical time in the development of the peerage, and the greatest care, therefore, should be taken in dealing with peers and their styles. "Humphrey Burghier, knight, lord Cromwell," whose title has been much discussed, is not indexed here under "Cromwell," nor, indeed, entered as a peer under "Bourghier." Again, the formula "Walter Devereux, knight, lord Ferrers, whom the king has raised to the estate of a baron," is of considerable importance, because it is the same as is employed in the case of Herbert, a wholly new creation, though Devereux is generally considered to have succeeded to the title in due course, *jure uxoris*. In connexion with this point, attention may be called to the remarkable list on p. 132 (February 12th, 1462), where twenty-one peers, with the junior barons last, are, at first sight, indistinguishable from the mere knights who follow them, the formula "of" alone marking their peerage rank. Again, the style "Antony Wydeville, knight, of Scales," July 12th, 1461, proves that Antony had already at this date married the heiress of the Scales barony, a point which Sir James Ramsay was unable to discover.

Of course, in a volume of this character, containing, as it does, documents ranging over many countries and several centuries, occasional slips are inevitable; but the work of identification, to which so much time and labour is now devoted at the Public Record Office, is most efficiently performed, as, from its importance, it should be. In glancing through these pages we have only noticed that John "Boynton" should have been identified with John Baynton or Beynton (he is indexed under both), of an old Wiltshire house, and "Lamall" similarly as "Lanvall[e]"; while "Wackefield" and "Wakefield," Northants, should have been identified and combined. It is unlucky, moreover, that Lord Hungerford's title of "Hametetch" has not been recognized as Hommet, nor the honour of "Hagenes" as the well-known one of Hagenet (*i.e.*, Haughley). To speak of Lyons also is misleading, when the place is Lyons-la-Forêt (Eure); while it is difficult to see why "Kahagnes" and "Chaangn" are identified as "Chaigny," when Normandy has a Cahagnes and a Cahaigues. If we allude to the identification of Verneuil, in the Richard II. Calendar, published about the same time, as in Haute Vienne (instead of Eure), it is only to point out how these odd mistakes may confuse the itineraries of our early kings. No less uncalled for is the interpolation of the erroneous "de Meschines" in the index to this volume. The most puzzling document, perhaps, in these pages is the long charter of Henry II. in favour of Brunman the forester, which it is impossible to accept as genuine in the form here printed. On pp. 376-7 the place-names are insufficiently studied. "Tanelesby" (mentioned several times) is Tavelesby, now Tealby; "Essebi" and "Askebi" are West Ashby, Linc.; "Stretton" is in Aberford; "Hoton" is not Hutton, but Hooton Pagnell; "Harneham" is Irnham; "Berehton," which is neither indexed nor identified, is Burton-upon-Stather, Linc. On the other hand, we have noted several cases of skilful identification, while the editor's accuracy in matters of detail is shown by his entry of a process concerning Quarr Abbey, which contrasts strangely with the inaccuracies on the same subject to be found in another official publication.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Stephen Brent.* By Philip Lafargue. 2 vols. (Constable & Co.)

If it did not appear otherwise on the title page, his readers would be tempted to put down Mr. Lafargue as a new writer, for his book bears all the marks of an author for the first time bursting forth into the exuberant delight of composing a novel, as it is full of theories—full evidently of all that is in the author's mind. It is an incoherent story too, introducing many personages who are constantly airing their views on all manner of irrelevant subjects. The interest is not sufficiently concentrated, and the writer has yet to learn how to eliminate his favourite characters and his most brilliant disquisitions before he will make a novel that hangs well together. His book is evidently one with a purpose. As far as the purpose can be disentangled from its some-



what vague envelope, it is to show that a man can pay too much attention to the probable powers of maternity of the woman he chooses for his wife. But if that is the purpose, it is inadequately expressed, as Joaquina, Stephen's erring wife, is too evidently a creature of nerves to be easily chosen for such an end by a medical man. It is impossible to be enthusiastic about 'Stephen Brent.' The sentiment in it for Judith is forced; the hero is meant to be a gentleman, but he does the most unintelligibly caddish things; and the disquisitions are tiresome.

*Miss Tod and the Prophets.* By Mrs. Hugh Bell. (Bentley & Son.)

By the aid of the prophets, a fertile imagination, and much power of painting, Mrs. Hugh Bell has succeeded in making her heroine decidedly interesting. Balzac would have delighted in the situation which Mrs. Bell has chosen, and set before us with careful, well-studied touches. Miss Tod, born with

"a fastidiousness that made her long to be surrounded by well-chosen luxury, to live in a spacious dwelling, to have leisure to move through her life with ease and dignity, to have means to adorn it in every aspect with beauty and seamliness,"

has "to accept the sordid conditions of straitened life at home," and when her father dies be a governess and wear inked gloves and patched boots. After various trials she finds a situation where she is happy; but her pupil marries when eighteen, and Miss Tod, who is then old, is thrown on her own resources and has to live in one dingy room, "husband every piece of coal and drop of lamp oil," and do without almost everything. In her misery she read an announcement that on September 24th, 1898, the earth would encounter a large comet and be hurled into the sun. She consulted her Zedkiel, and found confirmation of this prophecy, whereupon, like all who find life unendurable, she was in despair at the idea of losing it, and in despair she remained until it occurred to her that, if she was to die in sixty-two weeks, she might as well make them happy ones by spending her capital and enjoying the delights of prosperity, so she sold out of the Funds at once, put her thirteen hundred pounds odd in a bank, moved to a delightful little flat, and never for one moment forgot that she had a cheque-book. We will not tell more of the story; in fact, we shrink from a difficulty which has not appalled Mrs. Bell—that of telling one which has not yet had time to have an end. "Seek not to procreate" was a maxim of Mrs. Gamp's. Mrs. Bell has ended a story which can only be said to end when September 25th of this year is reached.

*The Actor-Manager.* By Leonard Merrick. (Grant Richards.)

As a tale of the English stage of to-day Mr. Merrick's story is to be commended. It is well contrived, and it is not disagreeable to read. The *dramatis personæ* are kept within narrow limits, and there is no difficulty in grasping the individuality of each. That the best work in art only appeals to the minority, and, in the form of newly

written drama, will not "pay," seems to be the moral of the story. That the actor-manager should be unhappy in his marriage, and that a cleverer actress than his wife should carry out his ideas, are features which serve to complete the sketch of the plot. It is not the best of Mr. Merrick's novels, but it is well told. One phrase is a little odd: "As he recognized her attraction, it was *noetic* and no more." The word we have italicized might be a misprint for "neurotic" or even "poetic."

*The Wooings of Jezebel Pettyfer.* By Haldane Macfall. (Grant Richards.)

THERE is or was a large public to appreciate Uncle Remus and Brer Rabbit. The same persons, and probably some others, will readily understand the nigger English talked by Jezebel Pettyfer and Jehu Senacherib Dyle, natives of the British West Indies. It is a long piece of literature, but it is full of amusing passages, some of which render the volume unsuitable for young persons. Now and then the writer shows some good powers of description; but the interest of the volume is undoubtedly connected with the dialogue and the knowledge of character which he possesses. In places the author achieves no small share of success, and he has unquestionably written a clever volume. To some it will appear as a curiosity of literature; and all will find in it a large proportion of interest. The quotable passages are too long for our present purpose.

*Les Amours de Don Juan.* Par Edmond Lepelletier et Clément Rochel. (Paris, Nilsson.)

WE wish that we could induce French critics to do their best to suppress the growing practice in France of illustrating books by what are called "photographs from nature." We lately had to handle most severely the illustrations which ruined a charming story by "Gyp"; and now we have another volume sent us which contains a novel professing to be the story that forms the base of the libretto of the opera of 'Don Juan,' which is also illustrated in the same way by men and women hired to allow themselves to be photographed in costume, in such a manner as to attempt feebly to reproduce the situations of this book. Nothing can be less artistic; to any trained eye nothing can be more horrible; and a result of the growth of the practice must be a degradation of the public taste.

#### INDIAN FRONTIER WARFARE.

THAT sufficient and trustworthy accounts of recent troubles on the North-West frontier of India are required will not be questioned, for many matters connected with them, now obscure, demand illumination. At present the public has little information beyond what the newspapers and Blue-books have supplied; but in time, no doubt, this will be supplemented and condensed. The volume by Mr. Lionel James, entitled *The Indian Frontier War, 1897* (Heinemann), does not pretend to be more than a collection of letters from a war correspondent describing such scenes as he saw, and, indeed, it is little else. As such it has its use, but as a book, permanent value has been sacrificed to the ephemeral advantage of early appearance. Much that is interesting is marred throughout by errors due to haste, many of

which would no doubt have been removed had the author been able to superintend the final steps of publication. In his preface Mr. James justly requests the public to suspend judgment on the conduct of operations till full details are known; he excuses general officers from apparent failure, and lays the blame elsewhere:—

"The Government of India chose to equip the force with an inefficient transport, and the general officers could only do their best with what was served out to them."

He also bears testimony to the fighting qualities of the Pathans, respecting which all doubt that may have existed has been effectually dispelled. The origin of the outbreak is attributed by Mr. James to successful appeals by the Mullahs to fanaticism, and he believes that they were inspired by the pamphlet published by the Amir of Kabul. Rather less than one-third of the book is devoted to the Mohmand expedition, successfully commanded by Sir Bindon Blood; the remainder consists of letters describing Sir William Lockhart's operations in the Afridi country. The chief features of these are still remembered. The story of Dargai ridge stormed by the troops under Generals Palmer, Yeatman-Biggs, and Kempster, the assault of the Sampagha pass, the formation of a great camp in Tirah, the continuous rear-guard actions, and the difficulties and dangers of retirement down the Bara Valley—these are all well described, and they are illustrated by reproductions from clever sketches by the author, already familiar in the pages of the *Graphic*. It is important to notice the testimony borne to the efficiency of the Lee-Metford rifle with the Dum-Dum bullet,

"a weapon in which the soldier may have every confidence. What it hits it stops; so much so that the question of its capabilities of stopping a rush of Ghazis need never more be discussed."

Again, from the opposite point of view, we are told how two Afridis

"armed with Lee-Metfords crept down to short range and fired into the baggage train. It was impossible to see them, and the startling crack of their weapons and sickening spit of the Dum-Dum bullet was all there was to discover them by on their first appearance. Before a party of Gurkhas could turn them out they had wounded three combatants, killed a follower, and wounded four others and two mules."

The defects of the book from a literary point of view are too numerous to be detailed: names of places are occasionally incorrect, whilst men's names are spelt differently on different pages. The want of a good map makes description difficult to follow, and the little sketch-maps are not always inserted at the proper places, for the first map illustrates the last operation. Paper, type, binding, and illustrations are good, but there is no index.

Following Mr. James's book, and affording glimpses of the light referred to as required, Capt. L. J. Shadwell's volume, *Lockhart's Advance through Tirah* (Thacker & Co.), deserves cordial welcome, and is clearly the work of an observant and capable man. He begins by describing the Afridis and Orakzais. The former are fair in complexion, fine men, careless in matters of religion, greedy, and treacherous, yet with strong sense, in certain circumstances, of what they believe to be their duty. In many respects they seem to resemble the people of Kafiristan, and, like them, dwell in valleys which till recent times have been held to be impregnable. In Oriental phrase their *pardah* had never been raised. The Orakzais are scarcely so fine a race, and are more bigoted Mohammedans. The author next relates the events which led to the expedition, some of which unquestionably require further elucidation. For example, why was Capt. Barton ordered to retire to Jamrud, and therefore to leave the garrison of Lundi Kotal to its fate, when he, foreseeing the Afridi attack, had laid in supplies, collected fifty thousand rounds of ammunition, and applied

for reinforcements? No sooner did the news of the Afridi success reach the Orakzais than they in turn rose, and Fort Saragarhi fell, with its little garrison of twenty-one brave Sikhs, not one of whom survived. The technical matters of bases, lines of communication, and transport are dealt with in a plain manner which renders them intelligible to the civilian mind; and this is no small praise. It is easy to understand that, by railway, stores, men, and everything else can be brought to the terminus, whilst after that other arrangements become necessary. Men must march, baggage must be carried, and the aid of nearly every sort of beast of burden be enlisted. So long as there is a fair road, wheeled traffic and large animals may be used. When the mountains are reached, and roads become mere tracks, often precipitous, elephants and camels are gradually left behind, and mules remain the best means of transport. Where these cannot be got in sufficient numbers, ponies and donkeys are employed; but both are unsatisfactory. As it is apparently all but impossible to get plenty of mules, and as wheeled traffic on indifferent roads is liable to all manner of interruption, the substitution of light railway for road traffic as far towards the front as possible is a self-evident improvement. It would save time and money, for fewer drivers and animals would be required. It would, besides, be more regular in working and need less protection, for transit would be faster. All that Capt. Shadwell has to say on these matters is sound, and deserves careful consideration. There is still some obscurity about the conduct of affairs at Dargai. The position had been occupied by the enemy, and it was thought necessary to turn them out, an operation which, as Major-General Yeatman-Biggs was ill, was entrusted to Major-General Palmer. He succeeded in doing so with little loss, save what was incurred when retreating to the camp whence he had started. But no sooner did our troops leave the position than it was occupied in greater force than ever, and two days later it was retaken at much risk and considerable sacrifice. Several questions occur to a careful reader. Could not the position, once captured, have been held? Probably not, with due consideration for the safety of the party left. But when, two days later, it became necessary to advance from Shinawari to Karapa, it is not clear that there was any necessity to march the whole force to the Chagru Kotal and halt them whilst the Dargai position was attacked in front. If it was necessary to recover the place, the operation would surely have been facilitated by marching a force past it to the Narik Suk, whence a flank attack might have been threatened or delivered as seemed advisable. Again, it is not evident why Yeatman-Biggs's proposal to march on Karapa by Fort Gulistan, and thereby avoid Dargai, was disapproved. The further advance into Tirah is well described, as are the features of that oasis of fertility surrounded by inhospitable hills. The Afridis' houses are good, their land is fertile, and signs of comfort and plenty were numerous. Damage could be inflicted, but certain clans, notably the Zakka Khel, were intractable, and as winter approached a move had to be made. Whether the direction, by the Bara Valley, was well chosen, seems doubtful, and the exit of our troops does not appear to have been dignified. They were subjected to most severe strains, physical and mental, from which they emerged with credit, though not without deplorable loss. Panic amongst the transport drivers was a constant source of danger, but it was scarcely to be wondered at:—

"Benumbed with cold, with their feet bruised by knocking against the boulders when constantly fording the stream, the drivers pressed on. Terrified by the bullets which kept flying over their heads and occasionally knocking over a man or a mule, they tugged at the reins of the leading animal, quite regardless of how the loads were riding, or whether the last two animals of the three in their charge

were coming on behind. Frequently one of the animals in rear would break its chain or slip its bridle, and get detached from the main in front; but the driver, unconscious of anything except the cold and misery he was suffering, and dreading each moment that a bullet would hit him, kept blindly on till in some cases only main force would stop him. It may be thought I am exaggerating; but, so far from doing so, I am unable to find words to express the sort of panic, combined with stupor, which possessed the followers that day."

Capt. Shadwell's remarks on the results of the expedition and on the policy which should be learnt from it will repay perusal, and deserve consideration. His book is a sound piece of work, fairly illustrated; it has two maps, but is without index—a serious omission if reference is required.

#### SHORT STORIES.

MR. BARRY PAIN has humour and a whimsical, if somewhat morbid talent which puts him above the commonplace; but he has taken to writing far too much, and *Wilmy* and *other Stories of Women* (Harper) is not up to his usual level. Perhaps it is merely that he has become a popular writer with no time to consider careful workmanship. Many of his characters insist too much on life's little ironies, and their cleverness seems somewhat forced. 'Wilmy,' the first story, runs to over one hundred pages, and might have been reduced with advantage. Altogether the stories lack the artistry which is, or rather used to be, considered of moment in the short story, but will serve to while away an hour well enough.

Seven short stories, all more or less depressing, are contained in *Modern Instances*, by Ella D'Arcy (Lane). But the pessimistic fashion which prevailed in current fiction a few years ago has fortunately given way to a more wholesome taste, and the succession of cheerless episodes and squalid emotions with which Miss D'Arcy regales her readers might well have been enlivened by the admixture of some more inspiring matter. As it is, a sudden murder in the last story, 'Sir Julian Garve,' comes quite as a lively and refreshing performance after the dreary still life of the small suburban home 'At Twickenham,' or the brutal, but not particularly convincing examples of male and female heartlessness respectively portrayed in 'An Engagement' and 'A Marriage.' To be really "modern" such "instances" should contain more life, movement, and sprightliness in this fortunate year of grace. They are, however, carefully studied, vividly portrayed, and show the hand of a practised writer.

Mr. James MacManus was, of course, free to write *The Bend of the Road* (Downey & Co.) in any language which seemed good to him, from Manchu to the purest killyard. But it was a superfluity of naughtiness to send the book to a London paper for review. The more comprehensible stories are well enough; perhaps 'Toal, Theologian,' is the best, but the Donegal dialect is stiff.

The house of Calmann Lévy publishes *Petits et Grands*, by the talented lady who writes under the name of "Brada." It opens with a considerable number of touching domestic sketches and similar stories of great beauty, which, however, are followed by others unlike their predecessors and less suited for family reading. They would have been better sorted into two volumes.

#### BOOKS ON GLASGOW.

GLASGOW seems conscious of some impulse towards her own chronicle. Sir James Marwick has just finished a stout quarto as preface to the charters; the sixteenth-century protocols are Mr. Renwick's continuing task; not long ago we reviewed Mr. Paton's municipal study; and Mr. Sinclair, of the *Glasgow Herald*, has privately issued his reminiscences of 'Fifty Years of Newspaper Life.' Now we have three

other works bearing, each after its kind, on the city's history—its University graduations, its literary movement, and its cathedral.

So far back as 1854 Prof. Cosmo Innes, editing for the Maitland Club the muniments of Glasgow University, transcribed and printed without comments the chronological lists of graduates from 1451 until 1727. In *A Roll of the Graduates of the University of Glasgow*, from 1727 until 1897, with short biographical notes (Glasgow, MacLehose), Mr. W. Innes Addison, assistant to the Clerk of Senate, has now continued the work to date on an extended plan, doing for the first time for a Scottish university a similar service to that rendered by Mr. Foster to Oxford. Partial catalogues of graduates both in Edinburgh and Glasgow have been made before, but nothing approaching this in system and completeness. Needless to say, amongst the 10,780 recipients of 15,360 degrees the names are mostly those of comparatively obscure persons, a fact which greatly increased the difficulties of the compilation, whilst it adds to the value of the results attained. The prodigious industry and patience of Mr. Addison, plus the assistance of some 2,000 personal correspondents, have enabled him to gather a vast mass of most serviceable, if often minor, biographical fact. Setting aside the interest of the honorary degrees, it is curious to observe how many of these "callants" from the North, in considerable proportion graduating for the medical profession, have had their lines cast for them in England and the colonies. In the eighteenth century there were far more arts degrees than medical, but since 1820 arts, theology, and law have been so far outstripped that in 1897 there were only 138 degrees granted in those three combined, as against 230 in medicine and surgery. Glancing over the long alphabetical array, one notices that Glasgow has had but one D.C.L., and he was an earl. Another nobleman, the Earl of Buchan—condescending and pedantic patron of Burns—somehow was made LL.D. twice over, Burns himself of course escaping. Mr. Addison has brought to bear upon these brief intimations of the University records a fund of pertinent matter from many sources, literary, journalistic, and personal. Even graveyards have yielded some highly entertaining epitaphs to vary the decorousness of his innumerable skeleton biographies. Warm gratitude is due to him for his laborious achievement.

Much less severe in type is Mr. James A. Kilpatrick's *Literary Landmarks of Glasgow* (Glasgow, St. Mungo Press), a bright and pleasantly illustrated sketch, starting with Zachary Boyd, ending with Bret Harte and Mr. Barrie, and with much between, ranging from the Foulises, Smollett, and James Watt to De Quincey and Edward Irving. Glasgow had great names earlier than any of these, yet the selected span of time embraces an amplitude of memories. Mr. Kilpatrick sympathetically quotes some one who found Glasgow no longer "a somewhat commonplace and matter-of-fact mass of houses, but a realm of mystery and dreams." The author's own enthusiasms are divided between the Glasgow of Adam Smith and that of Thomas Campbell, the latter the halcyon days which produced 'Whistlebinkie' carry to him suggestions of a more recent if minor golden age. Smith (as, we grieve to note, he is often called here disrespectfully without his immortal Christian name) was a very clubbable man, though when Dr. Johnson met him in Glasgow the pair fell upon each other with improper language. Glimpses of celebrities include Christopher North enraptured over Campbell's servant-maid, Scott traversing High Street with Nicol Jarvie in his head, and Thackeray haggling over a lecture fee. Perhaps too much space is allowed to mere visitants like Macaulay and Dickens—they are scarcely landmarks of Glasgow—to the loss of matter more pertinent to the native literary evolution.



With pencil, as with pen, Mr. Kilpatrick has found a happy theme, and St. Mungo has credit by him.

Longer and grander than either the scholastic or literary life of the city is its ecclesiastical history, and its "metropolitan church" has long been waiting a fit memorial tome. A cathedral is an historical record, success in editing which rests largely on the possession of the architectural instinct. There is always need of the specialist, and at Glasgow much discussion has been necessary to reach conclusions about the building which slowly rose during four centuries over the grave of St. Mungo. The publishers of *The Book of Glasgow Cathedral: a History and Description* (Glasgow, Morison Bros.), edited by Mr. George Eyre-Todd, may be congratulated on their enterprise in the issue of so stately a quarto, with 118 views, &c., chiefly photographic, comprising beautiful photogravures by Annan on Japanese vellum. Whether a composite authorship was the most hopeful expedient for realizing "an adequate history and description" may admit of more than question. The editor himself is new to this particular and difficult field, and the co-operation of eight variously qualified contributors of separate chapters implies a sacrifice of unity and force as compared with the labour of a single competent student. As it is, Mr. Eyre-Todd, following a track well beaten before him, has written a creditable account of church and see, marred, unfortunately, by failure to utilize important modern sources of information. Archbishop Eyre has sanctioned a revised reprint of several good ecclesiastical papers. Dr. J. F. S. Gordon discourses biographically on the bishops and prebendaries, Mr. A. H. Millar with lucidity and knowledge on the bishop's castle, and Dr. McAdam Muir rather flatly on the monuments. Mr. John Honeyman, an accomplished local architect, long known as the chief authority on the building, deals with the cathedral church. Its municipal relations are the appropriate subject (well handled) of Mr. Paton, while its stained glass is rather overdosed with criticism by Mr. Stephen Adam. In illustration the volume is almost monumental, showing the building inside and out with commendable detail and to much pictorial purpose. Historically and architecturally, on the other hand, the treatment is less satisfactory, partly because the records have not been mastered, and partly because of the defective presentment of architectural fact and problem.

The outstanding dates of the edifice are reasonably clear. St. Mungo's own sixth-century church of the Holy Trinity (a dedication or ascription apparently overlooked by the editor) was presumably of wood. That of Bishop John was dedicated in 1136; Bishop Jocelin's in 1197. The new choir, including most of the crypt, was the work of Bishop Bondington between 1233 and 1258. The nave is of the following century, whilst to the fifteenth belong substantially the chapter-house, Blacader aisle or "ile of Car Fergus," and the spire. But there is doubt everywhere as to details, and the bases of nave, chapter-house, and Blacader aisle are admitted to be much earlier than the completed erections. Stone and lime are, no doubt, their own best chronologists, but there are always dark corners where the feeblest documentary light is welcome. There are two editorial methods: one to make the building the text, the documents the commentary; the other to annotate writing by architecture. Neither system has been followed here; actually the two imperative passages on the origin of the existing structure are not set forth. Surely the words of King William the Lion on the burning of Bishop John's church, and its repair and amplification, were indispensable—especially when the possible survival of part of it was prime matter of concern and debate.

Whose was the original plan of the developed

cathedral and what the manner of its growth? Did Bondington's crypt embody pieces of John's church? Was the thirteenth-century campanile a central spire, or was it one of the two western towers destroyed fifty years ago to "restore" the Cathedral? What was the Blacader aisle to begin with, and did it become only secondarily the understorey of a great south transept designed for an upper floor level? It is true that the sole remaining sepulchral episcopal effigy has been supposed to be Wishart, so patriotically true to Scotland, so false to Edward I.; but what is the evidence? Many such problems have been categorically raised, notably by Mr. Macgregor Chalmers. Whoever turns to this Book of the Cathedral for solutions will meet with disappointment. Some of the moot questions are ignored, others passed by, not one effectively discussed. Mr. Honeyman is admirable and appreciative in his descriptions, but whether from the fear of polemics or other occult cause, he is so marvellously guarded against committing himself to peremptory opinions that in the end he becomes unintentionally entertaining, and it is a puzzle to find out what he really means. On the Cathedral's evolution he is deliberately indefinite from beginning to end. Thus his finding is that the old part of the crypt may be of 1120 or it may be "considerably later." The precise value of such a ruling, leaving an open date from 1120 until 1240, will be apparent when it is noted that one of the contributors to the 'Book' says that John's church was probably of wood, while the plan illustrating Mr. Honeyman's own article dates the very part alluded to as of 1180-1197. Bishop John's church, according to Mr. Honeyman, may have had an apsidal east end, but if it was square "we get the same result!" So far does his complaisance go that he gravely countenances the proposition that the design of the crypt was to reproduce as nearly as circumstances would permit the plan of the Temple of Solomon!

To the editor himself must go all the honours of one very imaginative suggestion, viz., that of elevating the "Auld Wives' Lifts"—a cromlech half a dozen miles from Glasgow—to the rank of a great Druid temple, "the headquarters of Druidism," as opposed to the new Christianity of St. Mungo's Glasgow. Repeated allusions to the historian Fordun as of the fifteenth century betray some haziness as to the value of authority. The observation that the *Inquisitio* of David is perhaps the oldest authentic Scottish document extant is quite untenable in the face of the Durham charters. Uchtred and Gill, witnesses to the *Inquisitio*, are wrongly set down as judges of Cumbria. The Harleian deed referred to as the original charter of some Annandale churches by Robert de Brus to Gyseburne is not the original, but a confirmation by the Competitor about a century after the primal grant. To say that Henry II. owed his throne to the strong hand of David I. is a remarkable demonstration of Scottish fervour. In 1305 Wallace had certainly not ceased for seven years to take part in public affairs. He was in 1304, along with Sir Simon Fraser, still leading a patriot body of Scots. "*Anglice*, lies," appended as explanatory of the historic "clatter" of Archbishop Beaton's breast-plated conscience, seems equally novel, erroneous, and forced. Mr. Millar twice commits himself to Dr. Gordon's mistaken statement that the stones of the bishop's castle went to the building of the Saracen's Head Inn. It was the "east port," and not the "castle," which was so conveyed away. Dr. Gordon blunders, too, about the place of the dean's manse. The venerable Archbishop argues, we are afraid, with the invincible when contending that Bishop Wishart's pictorial seal, with its "*Rex furit, hec plorat, patet aurum, dum sacer. orat.*" can possibly refer to any other thing than that edifying fish story of Queen Langureth (suggestive name!), her lover, and St. Mungo. The curious inscription

in the chapter-house, "*Wilms fu'da' istut capil'm dei*" (imperfectly reproduced in Mr. Honeyman's rubbing), the Archbishop reads as "*Willelmus fundavit istut capitulum [ad honorem] Dei*"; but as there is neither blank nor imperfection, it seems imperative to omit the words supplied, and to read that William (Bishop Bondington) "founded this chapter-house of God." Helinand the monk's emphatic certificate of sanctity is in point: "*Nullus locus est sanctior capitulo, nullus reverentia dignior, nullus Diabolo remotior, nullus Deo proximior.*" The Archbishop's reverent study has gone far towards fixing the sites of the altars and making the old arrangements intelligible. The altar of the name of Jesus, however, was not, as stated by him and shown on the plan, at the door of the nave; it was "on the north side of the entry of the choir," as the Great Seal Register shows, and is therefore, almost certainly, as Mr. Macgregor Chalmers has already pointed out, the altar still *in situ*, which the Archbishop regards as the rood altar. In the nave St. Kentigern's altar was "of new founded" in 1460, as shown by the charter which Sir James Marwick has printed. We presume the series of episcopal seals is incomplete. It is a pity the chapter seals were not given also. That used from Wishart's time until at least 1357 has argumentative interest because the church figured on it displays a central spire. A final word must be reserved for the "crypt," which was not, as Mr. Honeyman asserts, invariably called "*ecclesia inferior*." Sometimes it was "*bassa ecclesia*"; once, at any rate, "*volta*" appears. "*Ad tumbam Sancti Kentegerni in volta*" is a wardrobe entry of Edward I. not cited. But it was styled the *crud* and the *crudis* (compare Old French *croupes*), a mere variant of *crypt*. Those who believe that in matters of mediæval nomenclature we ought not to be wiser than the Middle Ages themselves may, therefore, in view of abundant precedent, and without denying the superior fitness of "lower church," demur to the cancelling of the current term.

#### BOOKS ON BANKING.

*THE Dictionnaire du Commerce, de l'Industrie, et de la Banque*, edited by MM. Yves Guyot and A. Raffalovich (Paris, Guillaumin & Cie.), the first part of which has just reached us, possesses much interest for the English reader. It not only affords him information on subjects connected with the British Isles, but it also explains a good many economic terms and questions connected with business subjects in France and other foreign lands on which it is difficult to obtain dependable information elsewhere. Thus we make no question that the article on 'Admissions Temporaires' contains much that will be new to those who live on this side of the Channel. The very idea of the class of practice permitted thus to importers is unknown in England. It is an arrangement which clears for the time from customs duties and other Government charges foreign goods intended to receive further manipulation in France or to be worked on altogether from the raw material. These goods are thus placed "in bond," but the liberty of action allowed goes much further than the corresponding term in English implies. The law regulating this has existed for more than sixty years. Under it articles most diverse in character—to select a few examples: dry almonds in the husk, watch-cases, iron intended to be galvanized, steel, cobalt, sugar, and many other goods—may be admitted into France, be completed, and finally re-exported without payment of duty. It is argued that the working out of this arrangement in the case of imports of wheat is equivalent to a bounty on the export of flour, and many, and apparently just, have been the complaints of English millers. We give this as one example, familiar to us, of the effect of *admissions tem-*

poraires on one particular trade in a country foreign to France. And yet, with a heavy and complicated customs tariff, such a measure of relief is highly necessary, and the English reader may form some idea of the shackles which customs duties frequently impose upon trade by studying this article. It is the work of no less high an official than M. G. Paillain, the present Governor of the Bank of France. His attainment of that post was marked by one or two curious incidents. A recent change in the law which regulates the arrangements of the Bank of France laid down the rule that the Governor could not be a Senator. M. Magnin, who had been appointed before this law came into operation, had thus to choose which office he would continue to hold, and he not unnaturally preferred the Senate. Hence the dictionary possesses the rare distinction of having the help of the Governor of one of the most important banks in the world as a contributor. Other able writers share in the labour. We may select the article on 'Agriculture,' the work of M. A. Raffalovich, one of the joint editors, as a model of ingenious condensation. M. Raffalovich has also written on 'Accaparement,' the French equivalent in this sense of forestalling and regrating. It is impossible in such a short notice as can only be given of a work of this description to mention all the able articles it contains. When we compare it with the best-known English work of the same character, McCulloch's 'Dictionary of Commerce,' we are struck by the vast development in industrial intelligence since the date when that valuable volume was published. We gladly welcome this fresh example of the intelligence of the publishing house of Messrs. Guillaumin, and we shall be very pleased to see a work on similar lines issued in England.

Mr. William Brough's *Open Mints and Free Banking* (G. P. Putnam's Sons) is, like many other recent publications, the outcome of the monetary controversy now raging in the United States. The work was commenced in the summer of 1896, but "the excitement of a pending presidential election" caused the author to lay it aside for a while. During the intervening time it has been completed on a wider plan than originally proposed. The first limits of the composition have been passed, and now the book appears as advocating a complete plan for setting right that most difficult of modern monetary problems—the Silver Question. We say this in no carping spirit. The task is so hard, the knot to be unravelled so intricate, that we gladly welcome any fresh labourer in the field who brings, as Mr. Brough does, a capacity for hard work and an honest spirit of endeavour to the solution of the difficulty. His plan is eminently simple. It consists in "the abolishment of a legally fixed ratio of the value of gold and silver coin." On this basis Mr. Brough proposes the reorganization of the monetary legislation of the United States, and eventually of the whole world. He evidently believes thoroughly that he has found the lost clue by which to pilot anxious officials and more suffering merchants and manufacturers out of "the shallows and flats" among which so many a "wealthy Andrew" has been sadly docked so long. Mr. Brough is impartially hostile to monometallism and bimetalism alike. Both, in his judgment, have "radical defects" which would drive one of the metals out of circulation, the defect of bimetalism being the "adoption of a ratio at which the two metals shall be an equivalent tender," which, according as it was fixed, would leave gold or silver the pivot of the circulation; the defect of monometallism being that "the adoption of gold alone as the monetary standard for the world at large would impair the stability of that metal, because it would practically reduce the volume of money metal by one-half, and because stability is better maintained by two interchangeable metals

than by a single metal." Both metals must be kept in use. One alone is insufficient to serve as a basis for the exchanges which have to be carried on. Hence at the present time the real problem is "how to bring silver into monetary service on the same footing as gold, and how to retain both metals in circulation so that they shall be equally sound money." The one way to do this, in Mr. Brough's judgment, is to coin both metals, and leave both to pass at their market value as legal tender, and only at that value. Value, Mr. Brough argues, cannot "be created by a fiat decree of one nation or of any number of nations combined; and if value cannot be thus created, a fixed ratio, which is merely the relation between values, certainly cannot be established." The "only condition upon which gold and silver can be retained in circulation is that the coin of each metal shall pass at its bullion value." When this is done, Mr. Brough feels certain that the currency will possess the greatly needed quality of elasticity. "It will respond to every legitimate demand upon it in every locality where industry is possible." For "it may be set down as a universal and fundamental economic law that under normal conditions the volume of money in circulation will always be equal to the commercial needs, and as the sum of these needs is constantly changing, this volume will expand and contract in unison with the varying demand." Then "we may throw the mints wide open to the freest coinage of silver and gold, and no more of these metals will be coined than is actually needed for the monetary service of the country." Trade must settle for itself the amount of the circulating medium it requires. The State cannot "adjust the supply to the needs, and unless this is accomplished the industrial organism cannot be in healthful working order." To maintain this condition it is "of the first importance that money should have a steady value." A large mass of the circulating medium is essential to preserve this, for "magnitude of volume conduces to maintain stability in the value of a commodity." Hence neither gold alone nor silver alone can be sufficient for the work of the world, but both the precious metals must be called into operation. The above is a short summary of Mr. Brough's argument, stated, as far as possible, in his own words, to obviate any question as to whether he is represented fairly. Mr. Brough naturally writes from the American point of view, and he proceeds to explain the changes in monetary law which would be necessary to bring about the proposed reform in the United States. In advocating these changes he particularly desires his readers to dismiss from their minds "the idea, so commonly presented in popular discussion, that the demand for silver money is of a purely personal character, and that it is prompted solely by selfish motives." These are almost the first words of the volume. The same sentiment is found at the close. At that point Mr. Brough again calls attention "to the fact that the popular movement against the demonetization of silver is founded upon a real grievance, and therefore it cannot be put down by quoting high authorities nor by imputing dishonest motives to the advocates of free coinage." All this, however, does not enable us to understand how the method advocated could work, or how the coins, guaranteed as to fineness and purity by the mint stamp of the country where they circulated, would express the "intrinsic value" to be imputed to them when this was left to be discovered by "the level of the bullion market"—as far as we can understand, unfixed by law. We must confess to having put down Mr. Brough's volume with a feeling of disappointment. We hoped to have found the basis of a really workable scheme laid down by a writer who can so forcibly explain the weak points of the plans of others. Yet there is much to interest the English reader

in these pages. The references to monetary matters in England are practical and intelligent. The book is well written and easy to read. If we are unable to comprehend how the reform in the monetary laws of the world he desires could be practically brought about by following the plan he proposes, we still fully admit the honesty of his judgment and the impartiality of his criticism.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MESSES. BLACK publish *The English People in the Nineteenth Century*, by the Rev. H. de B. Gibbins, a good little history, the illustrations to which are not of uniform merit. The portrait of Lord Russell, for example, is not like him, and it would have been better to have described him under the title of Lord John Russell. The author uses, indeed, the title Lord Russell for him in 1820 and in 1830, as though it were the same as the title of Lord John Russell which is also used. Of course Lord John Russell was not Lord Russell when he was a great minister, but was created Earl Russell towards the close of his life. The map of India shows the northern part of Kashmir under the curious title of "Gholab Singh's Dominions," and does not mark Chitral. Neither does it include Quetta, and those who use it to look for the military posts of the British army will find no mention of such important Indian garrisons as Loralai, Fort Sandeman, Panjkora, and Lundi Khotal. Rawul (Pindi) is misspelt Rawil. The map of Africa shows Egypt as British, which is perhaps an anticipation—perhaps more than an anticipation. It does not name the colony of Lagos, the Oil Rivers Protectorate, or the Niger territory, although it does include the three within one red line. The general treatment is sound.

*The General Manager's Story*, by Mr. H. E. Hamblen (Macmillan), is advertised as a novel, but can hardly be classed as such, though it is more readable and really exciting than much modern fiction. It is couched in the form of reminiscences written in the first person by a "railroader" in the United States, who goes through various grades of employment on the railway, and after some vicissitudes of luck, which include life as a tramp and poultry stealing after a strike, finally rises to be general manager of a large railway system. The story is vividly told, and decidedly well kept up with tales of hairbreadth escapes and collisions commendable for vigour and naturalness. Occasionally we feel that the engines are made too much of "man-eaters," and the rough language of the railroaders is overdone; but modern taste must have plenty of this sort of thing. The only serious drawback to a book which holds the interest is that it is written in language of a rather cryptic sort. Technical and even common terms differ "on the other side," and the ordinary reader may feel it a "worriment" to realize what precise state of disaffection is indicated by "disgruntled," or what degree of saturation by "soggy."

MR. BLACKWELL, of Oxford, publishes *The Social Compact*, a little volume designed by Mr. R. W. Lee for the use of candidates for the Civil Service, and in the final schools of the Universities. The account of the rise of the Social Compact doctrine, of its treatment by Hobbes, Locke, and Rousseau, and of its destruction by Austin is well managed. We do not know why Herbert Spencer is put before Austin in order.

WE have received from the Columbia University three excellent volumes in the series of "Studies in History, Economics, and Public Law," edited by the Faculty of Political Science, and published by the University at New York. We have frequently pointed out to our readers the immense importance, in almost all fields of research, of the publications of the American



universities, and we wish, indeed, that this country could rival them. That we should, however, know what is appearing in the United States, and give our readers the opportunity to obtain those publications which lie in their own path, is the next best thing. Dr. James W. Crook writes on *German Wage Theories* in the form of a scientific history of their development, and his treatise, though far too dry for the general public, is invaluable for the use of all political economists and all students of scientific Socialism. The last two chapters are extremely modern, and are on the German Socialists—in other words, on Marx—and Dr. Schulze-Gävernitz respectively. The other two volumes are on *The Centralization of Administration in New York State*, by Dr. J. A. Fairlie, and on connected subjects in Massachusetts, by Dr. R. H. Whitten.

*Le Quarantième Fautail*, by M. Henry Michel, published by the Librairie Hachette & Cie., is a republication of excellent essays on the reception of living Academicians, by a gentleman who has been called upon to do this work in the *Temps* since the death of the great critic who preceded him. Among the subjects of his treatment are our two distinguished contributors MM. Brunetière and Jules Claretie.

M. HENRY MICHEL in the book just named is critical, but seldom unduly severe, which cannot be said of the gentleman who writes under the name "F. Lhomme" in *La Comédie d'Aujourd'hui*, published by MM. Perrin & Cie. This volume contains a ferocious attack upon the French critics, novelists, playwrights, actors, and generally the modern world of France. The author of the volume is not without considerable ability, and in some of his criticisms he follows ours, so that we naturally agree. But he has not the authority to be so universally despondent with weight; and if he may be forgiven for holding his opinions, he can scarcely be praised for expressing them in the manner which he has chosen. Any one who desires to know the worst that can be said about French literature has only to turn to this book.

A CONSIDERABLE work, under the title *Le Régime Économique de la Russie*, by Prof. Kovalevsky, formerly of the University of Moscow, is published in Paris by MM. V. Giard & E. Brière, in an "International Sociological Library." It contains interesting chapters on the spirit monopoly, on monetary reform, on agriculture, the distribution of landed property, Russian customary law, and on the Cossack system of the Black Earth country of Little Russia, and the Steppe. There is, in a chapter upon labour, a good deal of information upon wages in Russia as illustrated by the reports of the inspectors of factories. There appears to be much night work in the cotton trade in some parts of Russia, but the night-work shifts are only of six hours. In the greater part of the Moscow factories there are two shifts of nine hours, and the factory stops work only from midnight to 6 A.M. Strikes appear to have been very frequent in recent years. The Russian labour laws are paternal, and forbid trades-unionism.

*Tragedie Medicee Domestiche*. Di Guglielmo Enrico Saltini. (Florence, Barbera.)—It is a distinctive and laudable feature of current Italian literature that it is greatly occupied with careful studies of the glorious historic and artistic past of the country. In this wise many inaccurate reports, many picturesque but unfounded legends have been rectified—reports and legends which guide-book writers in particular have repeated from book to book. Of such legends the Medici family, as might be expected from their conspicuous position, have been the favourite victims. A ruler whom report, it would seem, has greatly wronged was Cosimo I., the first Grand Duke of Tuscany, the patron of Vasari and erector of the Uffizi gal-

leries. In his able book, 'Tragedie Medicee Domestiche,' Signor Saltini has rectified, by the aid of unimpeachable documents, some of the most abominable fables circulated by the foes of the Medici to the detriment of this ruler. The book is divided into six chapters, each dealing with one of the popular misrepresentations, of all of which Signor Saltini disposes. The story of the illicit love of Maria de' Medici and the page Malatesta is not so universally known, though some artists have chosen to depict scenes from this romantic incident, which is now proved never to have occurred. It is more interesting to learn from contemporary documents that the art-loving Alfonso d'Este, Duke of Ferrara, did not poison his young wife, Lucrezia de' Medici, because he was bored by her gravity, her unrequited affection for himself, or because he believed the slanderers who proclaimed that this child in her teens was faithless to her spouse. The legend has absolutely no foundation. Lucrezia died of home-sickness, of *ennui* united to malaria; and that she or any one else should have fallen a victim to this disease can surprise no one who is familiar with the unhealthy situation of Ferrara in general and of its castle in particular. But it is pleasant to have the patron of Tasso cleared from such a reproach. Pleasant, too, is it to learn that Don Giovanni de' Medici, one of Cosimo's sons, did not die by the hand of his brother Don Garzia, and that Cosimo, to avenge the deed, did not himself kill the fratricide. These two brothers, like their mother Eleonora da Toledo, fell victims to the malarial fever of the Maremma, whither the whole family had gone on a hunting expedition. The minute medical accounts of the whole course of their illness are preserved. But all these elucidations strike a terrible blow at innumerable pictures, poems and plays, and so-called historical romances; and the legends being propagated in these attractive and widely sown forms, we fear that they will die a hard death, despite Signor Saltini's rectifications. The hardest to kill will perchance be the double deaths of Ferdinand I. and his beautiful Venetian wife Bianca Capello, who has come down to us as a sorceress and a poisoner, and who, we now learn, died quietly in her bed a few days after her husband, both victims to a putrid fever, caught in a damp, unhealthy locality, and fomented by high and injudicious living. Signor Saltini's book should be read by all lovers of historic accuracy.

THAT most useful work *The Reference Catalogue of Current Literature* (Whitaker & Sons) has burst its limits and expanded into two volumes. The result was inevitable, and is not to be regretted; for if the book was to fulfil its professed objects it could not be compassed in a single tome. This edition is much fuller than its predecessor. An inspection of the exhaustive index suggests several reflections. The popularity of Dante is strikingly shown in there being two translations and one reprint of the 'Vita Nuova,' which, by the way, are entered under "Vita" instead of "Dante." The enormous multiplication of school-books is a marked feature. Surely publishers must be awaking to the fact that elementary French and German are being overdone.

It says much for the continued popularity of Macaulay that Messrs. Longman, having only two years ago issued a library edition of his works, should deem it judicious to bring out, under the title of "The Albany Edition," a new reprint at a lower rate, in twelve volumes. They belong to the "Silver Library," but they are superior in general appearance to the other members of that series. The type is good and the paper passable; the Morris red duly appears on the title-page, and the edition is to be adorned with portraits, so that it is likely to win popular favour. We may take the opportunity of suggesting to the publishers that, seeing how frequent the new editions are, it

would be as well to revise the foot-notes. Macaulay was an excellent corrector of proofs, and generally the notes are unimpeachable; but there are one or two of his extracts from the despatches of foreign ambassadors which might bear amending, and at p. 416 of vol. i. in this edition there is a quotation from Dryden for which Macaulay seems to have trusted his memory, and, although his memory was prodigious, it has failed him:—

Hither in summer evenings you repair  
To taste the fraicheur of the cooler air.

For "cooler" Dryden wrote *purer*.

A NEAT reprint of *Esmond*, in two volumes, has been issued by Messrs. Dent. Mr. Walter Jerrold has supplied notes. They are very well, but we do not take kindly to an annotated 'Esmond.' No attempt has been made to follow Thackeray in reproducing the typography of the last century.

In the new edition of Michelet (Paris, Calmann Lévy) *La Réforme* has appeared.

WE have on our table *Through Unknown Tibet*, by M. S. Wellby (Fisher Unwin),—*Trouting in Norway*, by General E. F. Burton (Simpkin),—Dr. J. L. Phillips, *Missionary to the Children of India*, edited by W. J. Wintle (S.S.U.),—*Ernest R. Balfour* (Nelson),—*My Sister Barbara*, by Lady Poore (Downey & Co., Limited),—*Stewart Clark*, by S. E. S. C. (Bailière & Co.),—*Landlord and Tenant* (Ward & Lock),—*The Law of Fixtures and Repairs as between Landlord and Tenant*, by W. de Bracy Herbert (Clement Wilson),—*The Principles of Grammar*, by H. J. Davenport and A. M. Emerson (Macmillan),—*Letters on Early Education* addressed to J. P. Greaves by Pestalozzi, translated from the German Manuscript (Syracuse, N.Y., C. W. Bardeen),—*Voltaire's Prose*, edited by A. Cohn and B. D. Woodward (Isbister),—*The Ethics of Hobbes*, with an Introduction by E. H. Sneath (Arnold),—*Krömsköp Colour Photography*, by F. Ives (The Photochromoscope Syndicate, Limited),—*Outlines of Sociology*, by L. F. Ward (Macmillan),—*A Geography of North America, including the West Indies*, by L. W. Lyde (A. & C. Black),—*The Dome*, No. V. (The Unicorn Press),—*Conjuring with Cards*, by Prof. E. Stanyon (L. U. Gill),—*Home Gardening*, by W. D. Drury (L. U. Gill),—*The Hand of the Spoiler*, by R. H. Forster (Gay & Bird),—*Under One Cover*, by S. Baring-Gould and others (Skeffington),—*The Wound Dresser*, by Walt Whitman, edited by R. M. Bucke, M.D. (Putnam),—*With Bought Swords*, by H. Fowler (J. Long),—*Day-Dreams of a Schoolmaster*, by D'Arcy W. Thompson (Isbister),—*The Dark Way of Love*, by C. Le Goffic, translated by Edith W. Rinder (Constable),—*The Lost Plum-Cake*, by E. G. Wilcox (Macmillan),—*Reuben Dean*, by W. L. Low (Oliphant, Anderson & Ferrier),—*A Ballad of Charity, and other Poems*, by G. Wallace (Edinburgh, Douglas),—*Christ the Substitute*, by E. R. Palmer, M.A. (Snow),—*The Reformation of the English Church*, by the Rev. W. E. Collins (S.P.C.K.),—*Lessons in Old Testament History*, by A. S. Aglen, D.D. (Arnold),—*The Spring of the Day*, by Hugh Macmillan, D.D. (Isbister),—and *Yoga, or Transformation*, by W. J. Flagg (Redway).

# LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

## ENGLISH.

### Theology.

Meyer's (F. B.) *Blessed are Ye, Talks on the Beatitudes*, 2/ Selborne's (Roundell, First Earl of) *Letters to his Son on Religion*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.

### Fine Art.

Wilkinson's (C. H.) *Harmonic and Key-board Designing, an Easy Method of producing Most Beautiful Designs*, 4to. 42/ net.

### Music and the Drama.

Filon's (A.) *The Modern French Drama, Seven Essays*, translated by J. E. Hogarth, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

### History and Biography.

Lawrence (Sir H.), by Lieut.-General J. J. McLeod Innes, cr. 8vo. 3/6 (Rulers of India.)  
Perris's (G. H.) *Leo Tolstoy, the Grand Mujik, a Study in Personal Evolution*, cr. 8vo. 5/

## Geography and Travel.

Colquhoun's (A. R.) *China in Transformation*, 8vo. 16/ cl.  
Davey's (H.) *Cuba Past and Present*, 8vo. 12/ cl.

## Science.

Brown's (W. L.) *Manual of assaying Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, and Lead Ores*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Colton's (B. P.) *Physiology, Experimental and Descriptive*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Lahmann's (H.) *Natural Hygiene, or Healthy Blood*, 4/6 cl.  
Shaler's (N. S.) *Outlines of the Earth's History, a Popular Study in Physiography*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.  
Treadwell's (A.) *The Storage Battery, a Practical Treatise*, cr. 8vo. 7/6 net.

## General Literature.

Andom's (R.) *Martha and I*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Baynes's (H.) *Locals of the East*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.  
Davis's (Lieut.-Col. N. N.) *Jadoo*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Garland's (H.) *Jason Edwards*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Garvin's (C.) *Just a Girl*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.  
Gilchrist's (R. M.) *Willowbrake*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Gleanings of Cookery, by a Mother and Daughter, 2/6 net.  
Griffith's (Major A.) *A Girl of Grit*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Hawkins's (B.) *New Wine, New Bottles*, a Novel, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Malling's (M.) *A Romance of the First Consul*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Rodney's (H.) *Hilda, a Study in Passion*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Russell's (F.) *Ventriloquism and Kindred Arts*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.  
Via Lucis, a Novel, by *Kassandra Vivaria*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.  
Watson's (A. B. T.) *The Turf*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

## FOREIGN.

## Theology.

Schütz (P.): *Palästinensische Geistesrichtung u. religiöse Parteien zur Zeit Jesu*, 2m.  
Sellin (E.): *Serubbabel*, 4m. 50.

## Law.

*Vocabularium Iurisprudentie Romanæ*, Vol. 1, Part 2, 8m.

## Fine Art.

Brialmont (Général): *Progrès de la Défense des États et de la Fortification Permanente depuis Vauban*, 40fr.

## History and Biography.

Bonnaffé (E.): *Études sur la Vie Privée de la Renaissance*, 5fr.  
Stéfane-Pol: *Trois Grandes Figures: G. Sand, Plaubert Michelet*, 3fr. 50.

## Geography and Travel.

Spont (H.): *Sur la Montagne: Les Pyrénées*, 6fr.

## Science.

Laborde (J. V.): *Léon Gambetta, Biographie Psychologique*, 5fr.

## General Literature.

Bernard (T.): *Sous Toutes Réserves*, 3fr. 50.  
Deslandes (Baron): *Vers la Destinée*, 3fr. 50.  
Gallet (L.): *Le Capitaine Satan, Aventures de Cyrano de Bergerac*, 3fr. 50.  
May (D.): *L'Alouette*, 3fr. 50.  
Pougy (L. de): *L'Insalissable*, 3fr. 50.  
Vilmain (S.): *Sous la Soutane*, 3fr. 50.

## EDMUND WALLER.

33, Norham Road, Oxford, July 20, 1898.

THE letter which follows is contained in a volume of MSS. bequeathed to the Bodleian in 1863 by Capt. Montagu, R.N. (MS. Montagu d. 1, f. 47). Capt. Montagu bought the volume at William Upcott's sale, and Upcott appears to have extracted the letter from Evelyn's correspondence (see 'Catalogue of Original Letters and State Papers collected by W. Upcott,' 1836, privately printed). There is no address on the original letter, but there can be little doubt that it was written to Evelyn. In his 'Diary' he mentions Waller as one of his travelling companions in the summer of 1646, during his journey to Orleans:—

"Sometimes we footed it through pleasant fields and meadows, sometimes we shot at fowls and other birds: nothing came amiss: sometimes we played at cards, whilst others sung or were composing verses, for we had the great poet Mr. Waller in our company, and some other ingenious persons."—'Diary,' ed. Wheatley, i. 294.

At Orleans they parted, and Evelyn went on to Paris, returning to England in October, 1647. This letter was evidently written during Evelyn's stay in France. The poem of Waller's own which he translates is that entitled 'Of Mrs. Arden':—

Behold and listen, while the fair  
Breaks in sweet sounds the willing air,  
And with her own breath fans the fire  
Which her bright eyes do first inspire, &c.

The same volume of MSS. contains also a poem 'Upon the Meeting of the Parliament, 1679,' which is said to be "By Mr. Edmund Waller—not in his printed works." It begins:

Break, sacred morn, on our expecting tale,  
And make our Albion's sullen genius smile.

Judging from the contents of the poem, the correctness of its ascription to Waller seems very doubtful.

C. H. FIRTH.

## Waller's Letter.

SIR,—Your kind letters make me see that I have the honour to be some times in your thoughts, but your excellent verses tell me that I make some stay there, which is a favour I will endeavour to returne though I have not yet presumed upon so noble a subject for my ill poetry as your self, in the mean time lett me have your unpartiall opinion of these French lines:—

Que la Belle chantante encor  
Rend incurable nostre amour,  
Son haleine soufle & fait croistre  
La flamme que ses yeux font naistre,  
Qui la regarde sent du feu  
Mais l'escoutant est tout perdu;  
Comme l'esclair quand il se tombe  
Aux Batimens, on ne succombe  
Tachant tous jours vaincre le feu,  
Quoique du ciel il est venu;  
Mais si le vent s'adioute encore  
L'on desespera & tout deplore.

And there you have more French then ever I writt before as I beleve you will perceive by my spelling it, tis a translation of some thing of my owne (which you may have heard or read) produced by the same occasion as the original. A French lady (of the best quality here and as fayre as great) doing me the favour to sing at my request, I forced my self thus to speake hir owne language, which being told she takes very well though she never saw them, nor shall till they have your approbation, or correction. (Sir) With the returne of my most humble service to Mr. Glascocke lett him knowe that I am heartily glad he is of the same side of the sea with his servant and that I hope shortly to kiss his hands; but tis too much at one tyme to vex you with ill vers and longe prose.

I am (Sir)

Your most obedient servant,

EDMUND WALLER.

Rouen, Saturday, —46.

## 'THE ART OF WAR IN THE MIDDLE AGES.'

Oxford, July 11, 1898.

It is impossible to square the circle. Mr. Round, when treated in the most courteous fashion, refuses to be conciliated. I used information drawn from him in my 'Art of War,' and duly acknowledged its value; he replies by misrepresenting my statements and accusing me of "heresy." On the other hand, I passed over in silence certain views of his where the whole balance of learned opinion is against him; he then proceeds to complain that I "ignore and reject" his work. Not being an admirer of the "putidissime Shavius" style of foot-note, I thought it best to leave him unmentioned where I did not agree with him.

There are two points on which Mr. Round must be answered. I shall try to be both brief and clear upon them. First, as to the "old enfeoffment." Of course, I am aware that when the term is used of knights' fees in the *Carte Baronum*, and contrasted with "new" enfeoffment, it refers to fees already existing at the death of Henry I. in 1135, as opposed to those since created. The Archbishop of York's *carta* is beautifully clear upon this point. But we have to find out the *terminus a quo* as well as the *terminus ad quem* of the "old enfeoffment." It stopped at the death of Henry I.; but when did it begin? Now Mr. Round proved with great clearness on pp. 295-308 of his 'Feudal England' that a very large portion of the fees which fall under the "old enfeoffment" date back to William the Conqueror. To take three examples from Mr. Round's own mouth ('Feudal England,' p. 296):—

"Robert Foliot claims in his *carta* that his predecessors had been enfeoffed 'since the Conquest of England,' William de Colechurch that his little fief was 'de antiquo tenemento a Conquestu Anglie.' Humphrey de Bohun enumerates the fees 'quibus avus suus feffatus fuit a primo feffamento quod in Anglia habuit,' and then refers to his grandfather's subsequent enfeoffments in the days of William Rufus."

In this paragraph and the pages which follow Mr. Round quite clearly shows that many fees of the 1135 "old enfeoffment" go straight back to William I., to an "antiquum tenementum a Conquestu," a "primum feffamentum in Anglia" of the Conqueror. This is the *starting-point* of the "old enfeoffment," just as the death of

Henry I. is its *concluding point*. Wherefore I put in my book (p. 360):—

"Mr. Round has proved that we may be reasonably certain that the *cetus feoffamentum* really runs back to the Conqueror, and was a formal distribution. The other view that it was irregularly and gradually established under Rufus and Henry I. seems less probable."

For this statement and two allusions to "the Conqueror's ancient enfeoffment" Mr. Round calls me a heretic! If so, William de Colechurch must be a heretic too, for talking in his *carta* of the "antiquum tenementum a Conquestu." The death of Henry I., in short, is only a *terminus ad quem*, and while much of the "old enfeoffment" was (no doubt) due to Henry and Rufus, we must look for its *terminus a quo* under the Conqueror.

Secondly, I have to deal with a paragraph in which Mr. Round accuses me of having misquoted Mr. G. Clark in describing the burhs of Edward the Elder as "stakes and foss in concentric rings enclosing water-girt mounds." Mr. Round cannot have read his friend's book to much purpose, as the following passage of it (vol. i. p. 30) will show:—

"In viewing one of these moated mounds we have only to imagine a central timber house on top of the mound, built of half-trunks of trees set upright, like the old church at Greensted, with a close paling around it along the edge of the table-top, perhaps a second line at its base, and a third along the outer edge of the ditch, and others not so strong upon the edges of its outer courts, with bridges of planks across the ditches."

I think that my words sum up Mr. Clark's description very clearly.

Of course, I am quite aware that in many burhs the outer works are not purely concentric; but the concentric form is the more typical. An admirable example of such a stronghold may be seen on p. 21 of Mr. Clark's book, where he gives the plan of Edward's burh of Towcester, built in 921. That he was fully aware of the existence of both the concentric and non-concentric class is shown by his short definition of a burh on p. 23:—

"What, then, is a burh? A burh is a moated mound with a table-top, and a base court, also moated, either appended to one side of it [non-concentric], or within which it stands [concentric]."

I need only refer those who believe that "concentric lines of defence" only date back to the end of the reign of Henry III. to pp. 529-39 of my book. There were not merely partly concentric, but purely concentric castles built before 1216, and, moreover, a burh is not a castle in the normal sense of the word.

Thirdly, Mr. Round makes some vague allegations as to certain erroneous and "curiously topsy-turvy" (*sic*) views of mine on knight-service. As he makes no definite charge, I need not defend myself till he states what exactly he means.

C. OMAN.

## THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN 1898.

THE year has been marked rather by the death or resignation of educational veterans than by any large number of changes in the actual educational world. Many of those who think of the late Dean Liddell in connexion with his distinguished career as Dean of Christchurch and with his share in the most popular work of Greek scholarship ever produced in England may well have forgotten that he had also been head master of Westminster.

Canon Elwyn, who died Master of the Charterhouse, London, was head master of the Charterhouse School (before its removal to Godalming) from 1858 to 1863, and, from 1864 to 1872, head master of St. Peter's School, York. By his death and by the appointment of Dr. Haig Brown to his London post a head-mastership of almost unexampled length comes to a close. Appointed in 1863, Dr. Haig Brown conducted the great *metoikia* of Charterhouse School from London to the Surrey hills, and has ruled it, first in London and then in the country, for



more than thirty years. This great work of transference required, and found, administrative talent of a very high order. The courage to break with traditions that might well seem consecrated by antiquity, and to face the friction inevitably involved in the process, is a rare and signal quality. It has been exhibited, under widely different conditions, by three head masters in this generation—the Bishop of Southwell, Mr. Walker, and Dr. Haig Brown. The problem of a great boarding school in London must always be a difficult one. Dr. Haig Brown led the way—which has been, and will yet be, followed—to the only hopeful solution. He has been succeeded by Mr. Gerald Rendall, who brings, we need hardly say, a high reputation from Liverpool. It is pleasant to think that Harrow—always liberal in taking alien head masters to her breast—has now given of her own best to Charterhouse.

Of another resignation—already officially announced, though not to take effect till Christmas—we may legitimately say a word. Mr. Eve resigns the head-mastership of University College School at the close of this year. Few more serious gaps could be made in the ranks of head masters. Whatever view may be taken on the vexed question of clerics *v.* laymen, it was good for all parties that Mr. Eve should be a head master, layman though he were. The wisdom in council which seemed to come naturally to him—the teaching gift which enabled him, it is said, to teach to any form, from top to bottom of the school, any subject in the whole curriculum of studies—these made him a noteworthy figure among head masters. We can only hope that, whether as Dean of the College of Preceptors or in some other capacity, he may not be lost to the educational world.

From the somewhat limited attendance at the Head Masters' Conference in December it would appear that annual meetings of that body are not likely to be thoroughly effective. If, however, they are to be annual, it appears to us that they are held under disadvantageous conditions. Even head masters are mortal, and the plan by which a long and heavy term's work, closed with a laborious examination, is succeeded by a couple of days' hard-pressed debate on a great variety of subjects, sandwiched in between the term's work and the avocations of Christmas, seems to be ill judged, and, if a necessity, a lamentable one. We believe they would do well to hold this debate, sometimes at all events, at the end of a holiday, and to let their intelligence and experience flow like the Rhone after it has left, not before it has entered, the Lake of Geneva.

We by no means imply, however, that the Conference was devoid of force or of interest. It began with one very striking "sign of the times." The Conference carried unanimously the resolution moved by the Head Master of Winchester that

"the establishment of a central educational authority, on the general lines recommended by the Royal Commission on Secondary Education, is the essential starting-point in any sound movement towards the reform of Secondary Education."

So ends, we imagine, the hope or apprehension, felt so strongly a few years ago, that the opposition to this reform would be reinforced by a solid phalanx of head masters. It is not, we imagine, that the head masters or the profession are enamoured of centralization as a thing good in itself; it is that we are realizing, more clearly perhaps than ever before, that the education of England is a most urgent question; that an advance has got to be made all along the line; and that an army without headquarters cannot be saved by individual intelligence from becoming or remaining a horde.

We are glad to observe that the Conference was practically unanimous in desiring to check the tendency of entrance scholarships to produce premature specialization. There was little danger, so long as Mr. Dunn had place among

head masters, that specialization would go on unchallenged; but his departure left a gap in the defences of general culture against the inroads of the "single subject" theory, and we are glad to see that head masters are inclined to close it up. The truth is, we think, that not only on intellectual, but, in a certain sense, on moral grounds, the early specialization is to be deprecated. To begin quite early studying practically nothing except the subject on which work is easiest and most pleasant is to lose the most valuable faculty of all—the faculty of being able to do things which you like very little or not at all. It is, no doubt, a puzzling problem to decide at what age specialization should begin, but that a child of ten should be treated as a *homo unius scientiæ* is absurd. It seems to be an accepted principle now that in entrance scholarships Latin shall carry much greater weight than Greek; this, we imagine, is almost universally desired by masters of preparatory schools, whose experience in the matter has every claim to respectful attention. We are not arguing, of course, that Greek is a superfluity (it will be when science, poetry, and the religion of the New Testament are obsolete), nor that it is specially unfitted to young minds, which we have never seen any reason to believe, but only that it is not wise to be teaching mere children four languages at once. We do not believe that any one who is likely to make anything of the study of Greek will make less of it by beginning it rather later. But, even if that should be so, we should still think it a less evil than that all four languages, English, French, Latin, and Greek, should be learnt simultaneously, confusedly, and badly.

It is clear, we think, that no measure seriously affecting the public schools is to be expected at present from the Government. It would really appear—so much have times changed—that the schools are more anxious to be reformed than the Government is to reform them. That is not a bad omen as far as the schools are concerned; hitherto their danger has always lain in the torpor of self-admiration.

But it is characteristic of the educational profession, and particularly of public-school authorities, to be *ὀψυμαθείς*, and to shut the stable-door loudly after the theft of the horse. We are far from saying that Mr. Culley's vigorous harangue to the Conference, on the worship of athletics, may not even now produce some effect, but if only it could have been uttered and taken to heart a quarter of a century ago! A stern chase is such a long chase in these matters. We can readily accept the various pleas and demurrers of the head masters; we entirely believe with Mr. Keeling of Bradford—a very high authority—that the difficulty of a day school is not that athletics are too much, but that they are too little organized. We doubt whether even at boarding schools too much time is given to play. Neither is it necessary to accept in every detail the vivacious sketch of the situation drawn by Mr. Culley; we doubt, for instance, whether authentic instances of university scholarships being given for athletics can be produced; masterships have been, and are now, often given on that qualification almost alone. The thing has been much overdone, but there is no doubt that it is better for school games to be shared in, directed, and organized by masters than by professionals. But—when all subtractions have been made—Mr. Culley's case against both the schools and the universities is miserably strong, and is evidently felt to be so by the head masters. The evil is one which is only half comprehended by the outside world, which admires, extravagantly perhaps, but not, on the whole, wrongly, the manly and energetic athlete. If it could as easily focus its gaze upon the vicarious athlete—upon boys, undergraduates, not a few masters, soaked in the jargon, and exuding the second-rate literature, of sports in

which they take little or no share, except conversationally—it would understand how gravely places of education suffer from the predominant confusion of mind that views with almost equal approval the bold horseman or skilled athlete, and the class which, at the worst, bets, and, at the best, chatters, about his performance.

The truth is that at school the control of this evil, never easy, has been left too exclusively to the pulpit, to the formulas of which it does not readily yield. It is not possible, nor would it be desirable, to have this way of wasting time and vulgarizing education treated as a gross moral offence. Much less than that would suffice to diminish the evil. If it could once be brought within the horizon of the general code at school or college that this inactive absorption of the mind in games, records, averages, and odds is vulgar; that it does not really help to promote physical vigour or manly bearing; that while energy is rare and precious, the sporting instinct is very cheap and common, the state of things described by Mr. Culley at the schools and universities would soon be modified. The ordinary plea of the schoolmaster—that he is powerless against the unintelligent influences of the normal home—is a sophism based on a fiction: a sophism, because he has the boy from thirteen to eighteen for three-fourths of the year; a fiction, because not one parent in a hundred wishes his son, either at school or college, to be a parasite of the athletic world. It cannot be too often repeated that schools and schoolmasters are largely, if not wholly, responsible for the growth of an evil which they themselves acknowledge. If your own main interest is in games and the sporting side of life, your precepts will be powerless against the force of your example.

It is not a comfortable reflection, under the present circumstances of the world, that the youth of our governing classes should be so absorbed in this craze and so satisfied to be so. A wise warning was lately given—if we mistake not, by a London schoolmaster of repute. He said that those who had tried both kinds found our English youths inferior to their German contemporaries in industry and self-control. Now (if we put aside the rare mental genius that finds almost any work easy, and the rare moral endowment that seems to find self-control ready made) industry means, eventually, intelligence, and self-control means, eventually, character. Intelligence and character are rather serious departments in which to fall behind the Germans or any other rivals.

MRS. LYNN LINTON.

THE death of Mrs. Lynn Linton last week was not a surprise to her friends, as she had for some time been known to be extremely ill, and she had some three years ago experienced a similar attack, from which she had recovered only with great difficulty, and after having hovered for some time between life and death. After that warning of her liability to catch cold, she, on the advice of her medical man, forsook parties and late hours, gave up the rooms she had long held in Queen Anne's Mansions, and went to live in comparative retirement at Malvern, where she accepted the new conditions of life with wonderful cheerfulness, and—after having been for many years a determined cockney, fond of society, and mingling in it freely—seemed to enjoy her quiet surroundings. When she appeared in town in the beginning of May she seemed in excellent health and spirits, and was present at the Authors' Dinner, when she was taken in by the Bishop of London—rather a curious sight for those who had read "Under which Lord?"

Mrs. Linton was from her earliest years one who was led by her emotions. In her youth she was a sceptic and a revolutionist, an admirer of Landor (politics and all), and a fiery sympathizer with the Chartists. In her old age she was an

ardent opponent of the new woman and of woman's rights; but this was merely the result of the natural change that the years bring. She was throughout life essentially the same. She was warm-hearted and impulsive. She was thoroughly independent by nature, and rightly proud of her independence. She worked hard, and she was charitable and generous to excess, the easy victim of any pitiful tale that appealed to her sense of pity or her hatred of injustice.

Naturally she was an essayist rather than a novelist. She wrote novels simply because the novel was the accredited form of literature in her day; had she lived in the opening of the seventeenth century she would have written plays. She had no innate talent for fiction, for she was no judge nor observer of character, and she had no ability for creating living personages. She had an excellent faculty of writing, and her knowledge of literature enabled her to devise a plot and to construct personages to act respectably in the scenes of her planning; but they had no real life in them. Her chief success, 'Joshua Davidson,' was really an exceedingly clever pamphlet disguised in the shape of a story, and Joshua was not a creature of flesh and blood, but an exponent of the writer's views. It was a great success (and a welcome success, for the author's popularity had waned since she wrote 'Grasp Your Nettle'), and she never lost the position she then attained. It quite altered her standing in the world of letters.

Mrs. Linton married W. J. Linton, the engraver, in 1858. One of her main motives in doing so, it is said, was to try her theories of education on his orphan children. The experiment did not prove successful, and husband and wife parted. He went to the United States, and she remained in London.

### Literary Gossip.

THE Committee on the Deterioration of Paper, appointed by the Society of Arts, lately published a report. It was, generally, to the effect that modern paper was unsatisfactory, although the statements about paper perishing, which had been general, and which gave rise to the formation of the Committee, were declared to be somewhat exaggerated. Amongst other things the Committee laid down a standard for the paper which ought to be used in all works of a permanent character, the principal condition of which was that it should contain not less than 70 per cent. of rag. The report duly appeared in the *Society of Arts Journal*, but it was thought that the reprint of it ought to be on paper not less good than that which the Committee had specified. Every effort was made to obtain paper of this class, and it was discovered that it actually could not be procured. Inquiries were made of the principal London papermakers, but not one of them had anything of the sort in stock, or was willing to make such a small quantity as was required. Eventually, as a personal favour, one of them undertook to turn out what was wanted! So authors who hope their works will be immortal should have paper specially made for them.

To the August *Cornhill Magazine* Mr. C. J. Cornish contributes an article entitled 'The *L. s. d.* of Sporting Rents,' packed with statistics, occasionally of a sensational order, regarding the value of sporting rights. Canon Staveley, whose knowledge of military history is quite uncanonical, writes on the connexion of Sir John Moore with the

Rebellion of '98; and Dr. John Todhunter takes the 'New English Dictionary' as the theme of a discursive essay on the delights of dictionary reading in general. The number also contains a study on Marlborough at Blenheim from the pen of the Rev. W. H. Fitchett, the second instalment of the 'Etchingham Letters,' an anecdotic paper entitled 'My Cooks,' and chaps. xxvii. to xxx. of Mr. Stanley Weyman's serial 'The Castle Inn.' The 'Etchingham Letters' are, it is rumoured, written by Mrs. Fuller Maitland and Sir Frederick Pollock.

MR. A. J. BALFOUR has been elected Vice-President of the London Library in the place of Mr. Gladstone; and Sir R. Giffen, K.C.B., succeeds Mr. R. C. Christie on the Committee. Mr. Christie, we are sorry to say, retired owing to impaired health.

MESSRS. ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE & Co. announce the publication of 'London Impressions,' a series of pictures by Mr. William Hyde, and essays by Mrs. Meynell. The artist's "chief motive has been to represent some of the salient aspects of the great city as it appears, and in no wise to attempt elaborate topography, architectural detail, or solid facts of construction." The edition will be limited to 250 numbered copies for England and America, and printed on Arnold's unbleached hand-made paper. A special edition, limited to 15 copies, will be printed on Japan paper, with a duplicate set of plates, signed by the artist.

THE last sale of the season at Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge's, on Friday and Saturday next, will include several interesting lots—notably the collection of letters written by Mr. Gladstone, and briefly alluded to in the *Athenæum* some weeks ago. The rarer of the books include a very large copy of the extremely scarce fifth edition of Bunyan's 'Pilgrim's Progress,' 1682; a copy of Sarava's 'I Quattro Libri della Filosofia,' Venice, 1565, with what are claimed to be the signatures of Shakespeare written twice outside the cover; and an interesting copy of Shelley's 'Queen Mab,' 1813, containing the notes and corrections copied by Middleton from the copy corrected by the poet. There are also some interesting autograph letters, one lot comprising nine written by Sir Walter Scott from 1806 to 1831; four volumes comprising twenty-three letters from Shelley to various correspondents and on a variety of topics; and a complete and original manuscript, extending to 114 pages quarto, in the autograph of William Cowper, and comprising the variations made from the first edition of his translation of the *Iliad*.

A STRONG hope is now entertained that the London University Bill will be passed this session, as the opponents of the measure on the Law Committee were wisely disposed to leave the settlement of difficulties to the Statutory Commission, and certain amendments which threatened the principle of a dual system of examinations were not pressed.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN & Co. are contemplating the publication of a series of handbooks for the use of secondary and primary students in training colleges, under the joint editor-

ship of Mr. Oscar Browning, Principal of the Cambridge University Day Training College, and of Dr. S. Fehheimer Fletcher, Master of Method in the same College.

AT the July meeting of the South Hornsey District Council a motion for the adoption of the Public Libraries Act was carried without opposition, thus bringing to a conclusion a movement which was inaugurated seven years ago, and fostered by the Voluntary Library, held first at 1, Blackstock Road, and afterwards at the District Council Offices, Milton Road. Promises of 500 volumes, in addition to the 2,500 of the Voluntary Library, have been made towards the stocking of the Public Library.

AN attempt is on foot to raise a fund for the purpose of presenting the late Mr. Alfred Cock's Sir Thomas More collection to the Guildhall Library, in fulfilment of an intention that he had expressed, and the newspapers are mistaken which announce that this has been accomplished. The amount at present promised is very inadequate, but it is hoped that Mr. Cock's friends who have not already contributed will yet do so. Names of intending contributors should be forwarded to Mr. George M. Smith, 15, Waterloo Place, S.W. Mrs. Cock is very anxious that her late husband's wish should be fulfilled, but, unfortunately, the condition of Mr. Cock's estate renders it imperative that the collection should be sold, though Mrs. Cock is willing to accept a very much smaller sum than the collection cost.

THE Association of Private School Teachers held a meeting at the College of Preceptors on Friday, the 15th, to discuss the Secondary Education Bill. Naturally enough, resolutions were passed adverse to the measure.

THE *American Journal of Philology* will henceforth be published by the Johns Hopkins Press. The London representatives of the journal will be Messrs. Kegan Paul & Co.

THE obituary of this week includes Dr. Hunter, formerly M.P. for Aberdeen and Professor of Roman Law at University College, London. He published 'A Systematic Exposition of Roman Law' and 'An Introduction to Roman Law.' He was a frequent contributor to the *Examiner*, and for some time edited the *Weekly Dispatch*.—The death is also announced of Mr. Pardon, the well-known cricketing reporter.

IT is satisfactory to note that the long-standing question between St. Andrews University and the University College of Dundee is, or appears to be, in course of *solutio ambulando*. The University Court at its last meeting addressed the Secretary for Scotland in favour of an increased science grant for the College, appointed a lecturer in the College, agreed to advertise for a University lecturer under the condition that he should also lecture in the College, and, finally, by a vote of nine to five, appointed two Dundee men to professorships in accordance with a report from the Council of the University College.

MR. HEWLETT, the author of 'The Forest Lovers,' informs us that he has never read Victor Hugo's 'Roi des Truands'; so we must apologize for supposing, as we did



last week, that the idea of the abbot's stipulation had been derived by him from that work.

THE attendance of matriculated students at the German universities has reached in the present *Sommersemester* the enormous number of 32,230, among whom there are 2,269 *Ausländer*. Upwards of three hundred ladies have attended the lectures as *Hospitantinnen* or occasional students.

IN view of the International Exhibition of 1900, the French Government has commissioned M. Claudin, one of the veterans of bibliography, to write a history of printing in France during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. A specimen part has been issued from the *Imprimerie Nationale*, which shows that the work is to be in the largest folio, measuring nearly seventeen inches by thirteen, and that it will be crowded with facsimiles of types, title-pages, and illustrations admirably reproduced. M. Claudin's preface, which is included in the specimen part, ends with the patriotic avowal:—

"Notre but est de démontrer qu'à aucune époque notre pays n'est resté en arrière du progrès, et de prouver, pièces en main, qu'en matière d'art la France a toujours tenu le premier rang parmi les autres nations."

If he succeeds in proving this superiority "en matière d'art" over Italy and Germany in the fifteenth century his history will contain some surprises.

THE Parliamentary Papers of the week include the Annual Report of the Patriotic Fund (6d.); Education, England and Wales, Directory with Regulations for establishing Science and Art Schools and Classes (6d.), and a General Report for the South-Eastern Division, 1897 (2d.); and a Report on French Technical Education by Mr. C. C. Perry (3d.).

## SCIENCE

*Audubon and his Journals.* By Maria R. Audubon. With Zoological and other Notes by Elliott Coues. 2 vols. With Illustrations. (Nimmo.)

It may seem strange that forty-seven years should have been allowed to elapse before a satisfactory biography of this great naturalist could be given to the world; and yet the public has hardly been the loser by waiting, for until the long-sought last portion of the *Missouri-River Journals* was discovered, in the summer of 1896, any history of Audubon's career necessarily must have been incomplete. The details of the inception of this biography and the finding of the valuable missing manuscript are succinctly given in the preface to the American edition, from which we take the following:—

"About twelve years ago, Miss Audubon began to collect the material for a correct life of her grandfather, most of the papers left by Mrs. Audubon having been destroyed by fire. After ten years of correspondence, advertising, and ceaseless inquiry, she succeeded in completing her set of the *Journals* and in securing forty letters, several portraits (two of them from England), and a mass of ornithological memoranda. To show the thoroughness of her research it may be stated that not only did she write and advertise in every city of the United States and England where there seemed any

chance of getting information, but her efforts were extended to San Domingo, Nantes, Bayonne, and La Rochelle. She began work with the manuscript in hand in September, 1895, but was hampered somewhat by the unfinished state of a portion of what she had. Romantically enough, this elusive record came to light, by an entire accident, as late as the summer of 1896 (it was the long-missing completion of the *Missouri-River Journals*, 'for which two generations had searched'), in, or rather beneath, a drawer of the old *secrétaire* where Audubon wrote for many years. Then, by comparing this with what had been previously published, it became indeed apparent that this was 'the living man in place of the death-mask.'"

In the last sentence allusion is doubtless intended to the 'Life of Audubon the Naturalist' published in 1866, from material supplied by his widow, then far advanced in years. Not only were many of the remarks of the editor very unpleasant to the Audubon family, but an undue proportion of the work was devoted to the journals of the visit to Europe, while matters relating to natural history seem to have been unsympathetically excluded. In the present work Audubon's real life and writings are practically exhibited for the first time, and, in addition to the aforesaid *Missouri River Journals*, the accounts of the visits to Labrador are almost wholly new; while the 'Episodes,' which extend over 328 pages in vol. ii., were scattered through the early volumes of the 'Ornithological Biographies' prior to 1834, and show more than any others of his writings the French descent and education of Audubon. For he was essentially a Frenchman in temperament; and he was not even born in a state comprised in the Union, although America is justly proud of him.

It was in or prior to 1780 that John James Laforest Audubon was born in Louisiana, which was then and until much later a Spanish colony. His father owned an estate in Santo Domingo, and there his mother was massacred in one of those sanguinary negro insurrections which Harriet Martineau glorified in 'The Hour and the Man.' He, then a mere child, was saved and carried by his father to New Orleans, and subsequently to Nantes in France. There his father married a second time, shortly afterwards leaving his son to the charge of an excellent stepmother, and returning to America to serve under La Fayette. The Audubon family seems to have been unfortunate, for it is stated that the father lost two brothers in the Revolution, while his only sister was killed by the Chouans of La Vendée. On the other hand, we are told that "there still remain those who can remember how Audubon would walk up and down, snapping his fingers, a habit he had when excited, when relating how he had seen his aunt tied to a wagon and dragged through the streets of Nantes in the time of Carrier," who was nothing if not Republican; and as there was only one aunt to be killed by anybody, we have yet another instance of the way in which history is written. Probably the Carrier version is correct, for elsewhere Audubon speaks of having witnessed at Nantes the execution of the Vendéen "poor Charette" in 1797, so that his sympathies appear to have been Royalist. His real sympathies were, however, with nature on

the banks of the Loire, and he had already made some two hundred drawings of birds when, about 1798, he returned to America. There, being of independent means, he indulged in sport and natural-history pursuits in districts which were then backwoods, but are now highly civilized. Meanwhile he had made the acquaintance, near Philadelphia, of an English family of the name of Bakewell, for whom an instinctive dislike on account of nationality was succeeded by warm esteem. This deepened into affection for one of its members, Lucy, whom he eventually married in 1808. It was to her alone that he signed his letters "Laforest," and she enjoyed the exclusive privilege of using that name in addressing him. Unfortunately, as it seemed at the time, his father-in-law thought that young Audubon ought to renounce his Bohemian life and "go into business"; he did so, and was reduced by his partners to beggary. To retrieve his fortunes he reverted to his old life, and acquired the experience set forth in the earlier portions of the 'Episodes,' which form a considerable section of the second volume of this memoir. These were introduced in the first three volumes of the 'Ornithological Biographies'; but no entire reprint seems to have been made before, and, as collected, they are of inestimable freshness. But we must pass on to the time when, with a reputation made in the United States, he started for Europe to obtain subscribers for his great work on 'The Birds of America,' in April, 1826.

To English readers the European Journals will probably be the most interesting portion of the work. Audubon was undoubtedly well received on his arrival at Liverpool, and Lord Stanley (afterwards fourteenth Earl Derby) was warm in praise of his drawings; but it was at Edinburgh that he felt most at home, and his quaintest reminiscences are of that bleak city. Waterton, one of his few opponents, had evidently been attacking him—probably about the vulture's nose or the nesting of the passenger-pigeon—and Audubon retorts by calling Waterton the "alligator-rider," in allusion to a much over-rated feat. Hospitality was a severe trial in those days, and we read, "Am I to lead this life long? If I do, I must receive from my Maker a new supply of strength, for even my constitution cannot stand it." Then he is taken to see a famous Snyders "intended for a Bear beset with dogs of all sorts," and here the naturalist breaks forth, and, regardless of tonalities, morbidez, and chiaroscuro, he boldly says that "the Bear is no Bear at all, and the dogs are so badly drawn, distorted caricatures that I am sure Snyders did not draw from specimens put in real postures, in my way." Hondekoeter's draughtsmanship is found bad, but "would that I could paint like Hondekoeter." His criticism on Landseer's picture of a greyhound pulling down a stag is infinitely amusing; but the sting lies in the words, "The stag had his tongue out and his mouth shut!" By a touch Audubon hits off Capt. Basil Hall, who "complained that I expressed the belief that Pigeons were possessed of affection and tenderest love, and that this raised the brute species to a level with man." Sedan chairs seem to have lingered long in Edinburgh, for on March 4th, 1827, he speaks of being

trundled in one to church to hear Sydney Smith preach, and, stranger still, he admired "Peter Plymley" as a preacher. On March 19th came a solemn event, to which a page of facsimile is devoted. Audubon had been told that before proceeding to London he really must *alter his hair*, and within a deep black border we find:—

"March 19, 1827.—This day my hair was sacrificed, and the will of God usurped by the wishes of man. As the barber clipped my locks rapidly, it reminded me of the horrible times of the French Revolution when the same was performed upon all the victims murdered at the guillotine: my heart sank low.

"JOHN J. AUDUBON."

This outburst must not be taken too seriously, and was probably intended for no other eye than that of his wife, inasmuch as he had already mentioned that at Niagara in 1824 he had "sheared his beard"; and the regretted interference with "the will of God" would have equally applied to cutting the nails of his digits. However, after being made presentable, Audubon went to Newcastle, where, on his first visit as well as on subsequent occasions, he seems to have enjoyed the society of Bewick as much as anything in all his travels. In London he was well received at the Linnean Society; "heard a dull heavy lecture" at the Royal; and on being told that "three poor fellows were hanged this morning for stealing sheep," he remarks, "My God! how awful are the laws of this land, to take a human life for the theft of a miserable sheep." Had he lived in California in the early fifties he would have found that a tolerable suspicion of having stolen a horse or a mule qualified a man to be shot "on sight," or hanged with no law except that of lynch. With the presentation of his book to George IV. Audubon's fortune was regarded as made, and it may be placed to the credit of that monarch that he "became a subscriber on the usual terms, not as kings generally do, but as a gentleman." Of the college "backs" at Cambridge he says: "A little confined, but pure streamlet, called the Cam, moved slowly on, and the air was delicious." Alas! it is not always thus.

From England Audubon passed to France, and his journal contains many interesting remarks about his interviews with Cuvier and other celebrated men who had never heard of the naturalist. Of Louis Philippe he says, "I do not recollect a finer man in form, deportment, and manners than this Duke d'Orleans." He was not at all pleased with Charles X., who "rode so bent over his horse that his appearance was neither kingly nor prepossessing." Such are a few of the scraps taken where pages of extracts might be given without injury to the work; and we have not attempted to follow all Audubon's movements, nor to dilate upon the friendships he formed. In 1829 he returned to America, and the autumn of 1830 found him again in London and Edinburgh, accompanied this time by his wife, so that there was little inducement to keep a journal. It was on this occasion that he entered into a beneficial literary partnership with William Macgillivray, the celebrated Scottish naturalist. Of the latter, Dr. Elliott Coues, who has ably annotated

these volumes, remarks that while the magical beauties of form and colour and movement are all Audubon's, yet "Macgillivray's are the bone and sinew, the hidden anatomical parts beneath the lovely face, the nomenclature, the classification—in a word, the technicalities of the science." A worthy tribute from one of America's foremost ornithologists.

Returning to America in 1831, Audubon started in the spring of 1833 for the journey to Labrador, which is so admirably described in his journals. Up to last year there was still living in California (and we have not heard of his decease) one of the members of that expedition, Mr. Joseph Coolidge. The most important, however, are the recovered Missouri-River Journals, relating to 1843, and valuable not only from the point of view of the naturalist, but also from that of the historian interested in the frontier life of those days. Everywhere the keen observer comes in, and the remark that "the Buffalo, when hunted on horseback, does not carry its tail erect, as represented in books, but close between the legs," is evidently meant for Catlin, of whose accuracy Audubon had his own opinions. Bisons were then abundant, but the slaughter was enormous, and the prophetic remark is made that "before many years the Buffalo, like the Great Auk, will have disappeared." We think the earliest suggestion that the prong-horned antelope could not be a true antelope because it shed its horns was made by Audubon. By the way, there is a misprint—1834 for 1843—on p. 133 of vol. ii., and it is the only one we have noticed: a fact highly creditable to the publisher.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the peaceful sunset of life, and the end which came on January 27th, 1851. A handsome cross marks Audubon's resting-place in the cemetery of Trinity Church, New York, but the best monument to one of the first of field-naturalists and draughtsmen is to be found in his works, and to these the present volumes form a loving and worthy complement.

*The Sun's Place in Nature.* By Sir Norman Lockyer, F.R.S. (Macmillan & Co.)—Our author's contributions to solar physics have been so numerous and important that to attempt anything like even a brief sketch of them here would be impossible within our limits; but they are so well known to all students of science that it would be also unnecessary. The present work will probably be read with additional interest from the fact that Sir Norman was one of those who took part in the successful expedition to India for the purpose of observing the total eclipse of the sun on the 22nd of last January. It is founded on a course of lectures to working men which was delivered in 1894 by the author, as Professor in the Royal College of Science; and he has had specially in view the discussion of the bearing which the knowledge acquired during the four years since his book on 'The Meteoritic Hypothesis' was published has upon the theory therein brought forward, or, in his own words, "to show what holes have been picked in the new views, and what new truths may be gathered from the new work which has now been brought to bear upon the old, so that, as a result, the place I have given to the sun among its fellow stars may be justified or withdrawn."

We do not propose in the present short article to criticize these views; but the whole of

the work before us is deserving of attention, relating as it does to the star which we know most about (i.e., our sun), and the comparison of its nature, composition, and development with those of other stars respecting which the use of the prismatic camera (to which an early chapter in the book is devoted) has acquired for us in recent years a mass of knowledge which was accessible in no other way, and which before that use would have seemed incredible. The discovery of the cause of the D<sub>3</sub> line in the solar spectrum, which the author attributed in 1868 to a gas connected with hydrogen and named helium, has an important bearing on many of the points discussed; hence two special chapters have been devoted to it, the first on its discovery, the second on a terrestrial source of it; and it is shown how narrowly Dr. Hillebrand, of Washington, missed this in his examination of specimens of the mineral uraninite in the year 1888. A large amount of space is given to the results of the spectroscopic study of the new stars which have burst into temporary view and a greater or less degree of conspicuousness since the introduction of that method of research; particularly to the case of the last of these outbursts in the northern hemisphere, that of the Nova in the constellation Auriga, which took place in the month of January, 1892 (in the preface the date is erroneously given as 1895). The interesting work before us closes with a general account of several researches which have been quite recently communicated by the author to the Royal Society, dealing especially with stellar classification.

#### Scientific Gossip.

FROM LEYDEN we hear of the sudden death of Prof. Suringar. The professor was born at Leeuwarden in December, 1832, and succeeded Miquel as Director of the famous garden and herbarium at Leyden in 1887. Of late years he devoted his attention generally to algae, but his studies had a wide range. He died in his laboratory on the 7th inst.

THE "Centenary Festival of Electricity" is to be celebrated at Como next year. From May 15th to September 15th an International Electrical Exhibition will be open, and during the same period, though the exact date is not yet fixed, the Congress of Electrotechnicians and Scientists will meet at Como. The municipality of Como has offered a prize of 10,000 lire for the most ingenious and useful invention in applied electricity.

A MONUMENT on a large scale is projected at Melbourne in honour of the late Sir Ferdinand von Müller, who was Director of the Botanic Gardens there for many years.

IN No. 3505 of the *Astronomische Nachrichten* M. St. Javelle, of the Nice Observatory, gives a new determination of the orbit of the comet (9, 1898) discovered by M. Giacobini on the 18th of June. It appears that the perihelion passage will be due on the 25th inst., at the distance from the sun of 1.50 in terms of the earth's mean distance; but the comet was nearest the earth about the end of last month, and is becoming slowly fainter, being now less than half as bright as at the time of discovery. Its apparent place is in the eastern part of the constellation Virgo, and it is moving in a north-easterly direction.

THE German Tiefsee-Expedition is expected to start at the beginning of next month from Hamburg, where the steamer *Valdivia* is now being fitted out with all the necessary appliances.



## FINE ARTS

*The Chippendale Period in English Furniture.* By K. W. Clouston. Illustrated. (Debenham & Freebody.)

ALTHOUGH we should have liked to have found more notice taken in this book of some specially interesting sections of the subject, such as the cases of tall clocks and the frames of those convex mirrors in making which our craftsmen excelled all others, it deserves praise for treating in a general way, yet very carefully, most of the leading elements of a subject which of late years has experienced a most extraordinary revival of public interest.

Of course, as Mr. Clouston says, through all the architectural work of the eighteenth century there runs a strong vein of classicism, and for the types adapted for their crafts the furniture makers were greatly indebted to the architects who built the rooms intended to hold the chairs and tables designed for the owner's comfort. So closely were the arts allied that not only did the architects design furniture, but some of the cabinet-makers laid claim to be architects. "The painting of the walls," says Mr. Clouston, "which followed the prevailing styles, was often copied upon the furniture; and the pattern, nay, even the colour, of Adam's plaster decoration was repeated upon his cabinets and book-cases."

The classicism of Inigo Jones had to yield to the more showy, and therefore more popular French leanings of his successors, and it is also true that the interior woodwork of Wren emulates the sumptuous grandiosity of the Louis Quatorze period. The "ingenious Mr. Kent," although he published two volumes of plates after Inigo Jones's designs, did not succeed in curing his own contemporaries of their florid tastes, but he checked some of their extravagances, and, Hogarth's satire notwithstanding, he did a good deal to prepare the way for that more graceful development which is identified with the Adams. As to the so-called Gothic vein which appeared in such works as Wren's church of St. Mary, Aldermary, and was the ruling factor at Strawberry Hill, it did not become general till a much later date, when people knew more about mediæval architecture. Like Walpole's house, Fonthill was filled with queer Gothicism in furniture and decorations, but as a model it was not more influential than Chambers's Chinese monstrosities, such as the Pagoda in Kew Gardens, and certain furniture made for the later Georges. Mr. Clouston does not carry us with him when he recognizes a Gothic element in the work of Chippendale and his followers, some of whom actually strayed into the Chinese wildernesses of Chambers, for in neither case does it appear to us that such influences operated to a degree worth speaking of. On the other hand, we are at one with our author in rating highly the tendency which prevailed later in the last century to prefer such Grecian types as Stuart had studied while preparing the 'Antiquities of Athens.' His book greatly influenced the taste of Sheraton and the early designers of the present century, under whom the "Grecian gusto" had extensive vogue.

There was a certain Englishness and

originality ruling even in the quasi-French developments of the furniture following Wren's epoch; there was more of those valuable qualities in the designs of Chippendale, William Jones, Johnson, and James Paine. They were visible in a minor degree in Kent's work. The originality and grace of the Adams' art are at least as manifest as its Englishness, which was, nevertheless, by no means absent. But, on the whole, Mr. Clouston is undoubtedly right in saying:—

"The Chippendale School, for the first time in our history, caused the eyes of other countries to be turned to us as a centre of furniture design. The style was not, and could not have been [wholly] of native growth, but was, like ourselves, a mixture of every race and country; and just as we are none the less English for our mixture of bloods, so is Chippendale's furniture also English although he adopted various foreign motives in its design. He had probably less idea of forming a school than Adam or any of his successors, still his earnest efforts to improve English design led to the foundation of a deeper and more national movement than anything of which he could possibly have dreamt. The position of design became reversed, for when enough time had elapsed to allow the style to become properly formed, his books and furniture were taken over the seas to be copied in other countries. National pride and isolation induced by our foreign wars also caused a demand for purely English manufactures, and though the designers owed much to foreign inventions, still they added to them a practical sobriety eminently characteristic of the English race. Even Sheraton, as ready to draw on foreign sources as any of his brother craftsmen, kept up the traditions of our greatness, and, competing with his foreign rivals more successfully than he was himself aware of, became a power in the world of design."

We said something of the same sort when reviewing recently important modern works on Chippendale and Sheraton. Nor is it to furniture alone that these remarks on English craftsmanship and design apply. When our countrymen were practically cast upon their own resources in consequence of long foreign wars, they produced very elegant silversmithery, and printed fabrics the taste and sober coloration of which rivalled their Indian and Chinese models; they made table-glass the simple grace of which our best modern artists cannot praise too warmly, and worked in ivory and tortoise-shell with unusual success.

After paying a just tribute to the energy and taste of Sir William Chambers as a designer of furniture (in which capacity he is, thanks to Somerset House, much less known than as an architect), Mr. Clouston truly adds that where Chambers left off, the Adams (of whom, by the way, the author almost always writes in the singular number) began. But the famous Adelphi greatly injured the growth of purely English art, as, indeed, was to be expected, because they had, before succeeding, saturated themselves with everything classical which could then be studied. Mr. Clouston rightly claims for Scotland Chambers, who was only, so to say, accidentally born in Sweden. As to the merits of his Chinese aberrations—such we hold them to be—we differ from the author of this monograph. Chambers's huge folio, 'Designs of Chinese Buildings,' &c., has furnished illustrations for the book before us which had

better, we think, have been reduced in number if they could not be omitted altogether. Chambers's volume gave a considerable impetus to that curious taste for things Chinese which increased soon after its publication, and its date partly confirms the "generally received idea that Chambers was the real originator of the Chinese style." The fact is that neither Chippendale nor Chambers was "the originator" of the craze for things Chinese. The importations of the Dutch East India Company had developed it long before. We have read of Chinese *bric-à-brac* in the private rooms of Charles II., his queen, and his mistresses; and we know that Queen Anne's chariot was sometimes seen waiting at the door in Cheapside of a then famous woman-dealer in Chinese wares of all sorts, while her Majesty was inside the shop cheapening porcelain, silks, screens, huge vases, and cabinets from Japan and China. Some of these goods may be still at Windsor, Kensington, or Hampton Court. The *Spectator* and the *Connoisseur* alike, to say nothing of Hogarth in the 'Mariage à la Mode' and Goldsmith in the *Bee*, agree in telling us how popular Chinese articles had become in their time.

In justice to Chambers it is right to say, with Mr. Clouston, that he rather apologized for the existence of his book. "His friends," he tells us, "tried to dissuade him from publishing his designs, lest it should hurt his reputation as an architect." He said truly enough that, generally speaking, Chinese architecture did not suit European purposes. Further, he maintained that some Chinese models "are pretty, and may be useful to our cabinet-makers." The fact is he was anxious to profit by the success of a popular fad, and equally anxious not to suffer from its failure. However this may be, his influence was lasting and great in other matters than the success of the Royal Academy, with which, as a founder member and the Treasurer, he had much to do, and whose first official habitation he built with remarkable ingenuity. Much may be forgiven to the man who designed the staircases in Somerset House and gave us its noble river façade and terrace.

But for Chambers we might have had a less able and fortunate Chippendale. To the latter Mr. Clouston devotes the best chapter in his book. Of course it is, to say the least of it, not deficient in praise of the designer to whom modern taste has paid sufficient honour. For our part we cannot say which offends us least, Chippendale's Gothic or his Chinese aberrations, specimens of both of which the work before us supplies in neat and good cuts. But when he was most himself and, at the same time, most English, it is manifest how perfectly adapted to the fashion of the time his chairs were. None of the illustrations here, although well chosen and representative, presents features at once characteristic and new, while several of them have too much admixture of the peculiarly Chinese elements we do not like. The best of his works have a dash of French subtlety, grace, and picturesqueness, while retaining traces of their English origin. From an artistic point of view his most elegant and original works are his bedposts, in which he certainly

excelled. His good sense and good taste did much to secure the rapid extension of the use of mahogany in this country, where it almost entirely superseded oak. Our readers will remember the expression of Dr. Johnson's disgust when oak was visibly superseded by the "new-fangled and foreign" mahogany. Mr. Clouston says that the carpenters of the transitional period objected to use it because of its hardness; but, considering that the now old-fashioned mahogany of the Spanish Main, which is remarkable for its rich colour, beautiful grain, and fine and smooth surface, is much less hard and less difficult to work in than English oak, there must be a mistake in this statement. Oak—notwithstanding the statement to the contrary, made, we believe, on the authority of the late Mr. G. T. Robinson—is a much tougher, more durable and homogeneous wood. But Chippendale took extreme care in selecting his woods, to which the surprising durability of most of his goods is due, and only the best specimens were then sent to this country. The cheaper "Honduras stuff" being as yet unknown, it was from primeval forests then almost untouched that Chippendale's mahogany was brought by ships whose crews, or most of them, did not hesitate to land and cut the timber which did not belong to them. Many a life was lost when the owners of the trees resisted in arms these nefarious proceedings, which more than once threatened to cause war between England and Spain.

Mr. Clouston's volume is full of historical data and intelligent criticism. We think his defence of the craftsman against his critics, who declared he was too much indebted to the French, a perfectly reasonable and fair one. When, however, he forsakes his last and tells us that "Raphael and Rembrandt were as unmistakably Italian and Dutch in their styles as if they had never made a departure from the conventions of their periods," he strays into dangerous ground. It is true that Raphael did not abandon the conventions of his period, although he went beyond them; but Rembrandt—in this respect the most original of artists—invented his own conventions and followed none. The chapter on Chippendale's contemporaries—the Society of Upholders, Manwaring, Ince, all of them very unequal designers and workmen, Lock, the almost forgotten Daryl, and T. Johnson, who indulged in flourishes and fantastic devices—is a well-informed piece of criticism. The purer art of the Adams, the characteristically quaint though often graceful productions of Shearer, the excellent designs of Hepplewhite, which charm us more than any of his time, and, finally, the curiously unequal furniture of Sheraton, occupy many pages of a book it is a pleasant duty to commend to our readers.

*The Three Cruikshanks: a Bibliographical Catalogue.* By F. Marchmont. With an Introduction by J. Moore. Illustrated. (W. T. Spencer.)—Cruikshank enthusiasts will be grateful for this volume so long as a more comprehensive list of the works of Isaac, George, and Robert Cruikshank is not to be had. It describes with exemplary care and detail sufficient for collectors more than five hundred publications in which the three were more or

less concerned. It does not, of course, deal individually with the innumerable cuts, lithographs, and etchings for which they were responsible. That task was, so far as George Cruikshank was concerned, undertaken by the late Keeper of the Prints, who, despite obvious literary shortcomings, really accomplished a stupendous piece of work with enthusiasm and learning which were fully worthy of the occasion—we can award no higher praise. Nothing like it has been attempted for the works of Isaac and Robert Cruikshank; indeed, if it had not been for George, no one, we may venture to say, would have taken the trouble to compile even a bibliography of the two minor bearers of his great name. The labours of Mr. Marchmont will be appreciated for George Cruikshank's sake, and, by amateurs who cannot distinguish the works of one satirist from those of another—such persons have been known to exist—for the help these accomplished and discriminating notes will afford them in unexpected ways. That there was need for help is manifest from Mr. Julian Moore's sympathetic and judicious introduction, in the course of which he says that he has discovered the written opinions of three very "modern" authors about the art of George Cruikshank. Merely, let us hope, by way of being eccentric, they have led him to think that, in a book appearing, as he says, at the present time on the etchings of the three Cruikshanks,

"some comment seems inevitable on the many harsh criticisms that have recently appeared upon their work, more especially on the work of him who, admittedly, was the greatest of all three."

He then proceeds to tell us that one of the writers he thinks it worth while to mention has said that "but few persons can imagine the greater part of George Cruikshank's drawings to be anything but rubbish," while a second has compared them unfavourably with those of Charles Keene, and the third "has thrown in his lot with these authorities." These discoveries are Mr. Julian Moore's, not ours. We are of the opinion of Mr. Ruskin and other illustrious authorities that, in addition to what is his due as a humourist, George Cruikshank's merits as an etcher are as great as those of Hogarth himself; and yet it is but the other day that we read an account of the revival of etching in this country which not only treated the art as if it had ceased to be employed, but took scant notice of George Cruikshank, who during more than fifty years practised it with admirable skill. This is in an age when the commonplace bucolics of George Morland (a good painter, but a poor designer), the sentimentalities of Hoppner, and even Wheatley's pretty simplicities, have met with rapturous praise. The bibliography is, as is the way of bibliographers, not critical, nor even chronological. Thus, "A Beckett (G. Abbott), 'The Comic Blackstone' of 1846, opens the series of 501 entries, which concludes with 'Young Lady Book, a Manual of Elegant Recreations, Exercises, and Pursuits,' which contains one etching of George Cruikshank's, and was published in 1829. Each entry records the title, size, binding, date, and current value of the publication it refers to, and generally mentions its publisher's name and its comparative rarity. Now and then we notice an error which ought to have been avoided, as under No. 456 the author's name is spelt wrong. There seems to be no attempt at a bibliography of essays on the Cruikshanks, except, perhaps, in the case of Thackeray's famous criticism in the *Westminster Review*, No. 66. Nor is the list of the reprints of this essay at all near completeness. The entry under "Reid (G. W.)," No. 409, might well have been more generous to the labours of the most devoted of all the writers who have taken George Cruikshank for their theme. Indexes, chronologically arranged, of the three artists' productions severally are required, in addition to the alphabetical index of the bibliography.

*Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier: ses Souvenirs, ses Entretiens.* Par M. O. Gréard. (Paris, Hachette et Cie.)—This is the original of a capital English publication which, coming first to our hands, we, under a similar title, reviewed some time since, when we commended the brightness and skill of Lady M. Loyd and Miss Simmonds's English rendering—to call it a translation would, in the ordinary sense of that phrase, be unjust to both works, although they are practically as nearly the same thing as may be where the language and the exigences of publication are diverse. The differences are distinctly apparent in those more purely personal sections which are here called "ses Entretiens." The illustrious master's individuality was far more potent than is commonly the case with artists. Here his idiosyncrasies—to use a mild term—which sometimes amounted to passions and not seldom sank to whims and piques, are much more happily expressed in his own language and the racy and often trenchant style which we owe to the zealous care of Madame Meissonier. Being a master of the French of Paris, which is by no means always to be met with in dictionaries, he frequently expressed himself in piquant terms which were beyond translators, however accomplished and sympathetic. The difficulty was the greater, first, because one of the translators was a lady whose opportunities for grappling with this portion of her task were somewhat limited, and, second, because the social status, and, accordingly, the language and opinions, of a great artist in Paris, resembles nothing in this country. Above all, the utterances of an artist on matters technical and personal, such as abound in this book, are peculiarly difficult of translation by laymen and foreigners. The biographical portions of the two publications are as nearly as possible identical. The career of Meissonier extended over so long a period, and embraced so many political and social changes, from the Revolution of 1830 to the siege of Paris, the catastrophe of the Commune, and the Third Republic, that his conversations or table-talk, whatever they were, could not but be precious, especially as his artistic success brought him in touch with such men as Courbet, for whom he had a hearty contempt, and Thiers, who discussed politics, "1870," and the art of Delacroix with him. After 1870 he refused the Prussian *Ordre pour le Mérite* when it was offered to him, and, because of the Prussian occupation of his house at Poissy, a mansion which had cost him a million of francs, removed from that place to Paris and built himself a magnificent Italian *casa* there. His "Souvenirs" contain a letter written almost directly after the disaster of Metz, including a description of his flight from that region to Paris, which has a parallel in his account of what he saw at Solferino, where he rode with the staff of Napoleon III.; and both of the records seem to be written in letters of fire. With the same pen he gossips about his pictures, the studies he made for them, and his motives (which were mostly patriotic) in selecting their subjects. It remains to speak of the qualities of the numerous and beautiful illustrations which the two versions of M. Gréard's work contain in common; practically, though not exactly, these cuts, plates, and photogravures are the same in number as well as in their subjects, which embrace many good reproductions of Meissonier's best pictures, the studies and sketches of all sorts that were made for them, and a large series of portraits of the artist from his boyhood to M. Fremiet's fine statue of him at Poissy, standing with his palette on his thumb, and M. Merci's admirable figure of the aged artist, seated head on hand and with the voluminous beard of his latest days, which commemorates him in the garden of the Louvre. On the whole, the French illustrations are the better, brighter, clearer, and more finely printed.



This applies mostly to the photogravures; and the woodcuts printed with the text are less good in the English volume. There is a great difference in the bulk of the books, although they are both full octavos and the French fills 466 pages, the English one 395 pages only. Notwithstanding this, the latter is at least one-third thicker, and certainly not less than one-third heavier than the former. The differences are due to the, comparatively, objectionable thickness of the paper used for the latter. On other grounds the French paper is preferable, because of the absence of glitter on its surface and its superior toughness and flexibility.

THE ROYAL ARCHEOLOGICAL INSTITUTE  
AT LANCASTER.

THE annual meetings of the Institute began at Lancaster at noon on July 19th with a reception by the Mayor (Alderman Huntingdon) at the Town Hall. There was a good muster of the members of the Congress. Upwards of a hundred Associates were in attendance, in addition to local friends. After some appropriate and commendably brief words of welcome from the Mayor, the new President, Sir Henry Howorth, M.P., delivered his address, regretting the absence of Lord Derby, whom he happily described as the feudal chief of the county, and enumerating in rapid succession the leading historic and romantic incidents that linked the family of Stanley with the county of Lancaster. Sir Henry then proceeded to give, in pleasantly turned phraseology, a cursory but highly interesting survey of the county from the earliest days to the present time. A remarkable change began, he said, to come over the county about a hundred and fifty years ago, for up to that time Lancashire had been comparatively poor, unenlightened, and isolated; but since that period it had been continuously forging ahead, and had now considerably surpassed in commercial activity the position which used to be held by Norfolk and Suffolk on the east, or by Gloucestershire and Somersetshire on the west. The reasons for that great change were to be found in the bringing into active use the coal and iron beneath the surface, in the array of her good harbours, and in the rough but genuine virtues of her peasantry and handicraftsmen, full of vigour derived from a dietary of oatmeal and milk. He reminded his audience how the county was the latest of English shires, being unknown to the Domesday commissioners, and subsequently formed from two distinct communities, varying considerably in their dialect and their origin, Lancashire north of the Ribble being Northumbrian, while Lancashire south of the Ribble was Mercian. A vote of thanks to Sir Henry was moved by the Rev. Sir Talbot Baker, and seconded by Judge Baylis.

In the afternoon the large parish church of St. Mary, on the high ground to the north of the castle, was visited, under the guidance of Mr. W. O. Roper, F.S.A. Mr. Roper gave a graphic account of the origin of the priory church and of its predecessors on this site, as well as of various memorable incidents that had taken place within its walls. The architectural features were described by Mr. H. J. Austin. It is a big church, with a chancel and nave that each measure seventy-two feet in length, almost entirely of early Perpendicular work, with the whole of the three-light windows of both aisles and clearstory of the same pattern, and with no windows at the west end. There is a small amount of transition to Early English left, and on the day previous to this visit (July 18th) discovery was made at the west end of Decorated work, about 1350, concealed within the thickness of the wall. The west tower, after an extraordinarily debased style, was re-erected in 1755. The woodwork excited attention. The font cover of 1631 and the Jacobean pulpit

were admired; but the grand stallwork, with lofty canopies of flamboyant style, on either side of the altar, met with the most attention. There was much conversation about these remarkably fine stalls, in which Messrs. Micklethwaite, St. John Hope, and Cox, and others took part, in addition to the local guides. The upshot of it was that the general opinion favoured their being of English workmanship, and not necessarily removed to the spot from any abbey. The stalls are monastic, not parochial, but there seems no reason that they should not have been intended for this priory church when originally designed. It is much to be regretted that these stalls should occupy so absurd a position, four of them actually facing west, two on either side of the altar; they ought to be speedily moved to the entrance of the chancel, and properly arranged with returned stalls. Much attention was also given to several fragments of pre-Norman knot-work built into the south wall, and to the twelfth and thirteenth century incised coffin-lids, the best of which are now in the vestry.

An adjournment was then made to the adjacent castle of Lancaster, of so much celebrity. Here in the Civil Court, when the large party was assembled, Mr. Roper delivered an eloquent and most vivid address on the origin and growth of the castle, and more especially on the stirring scenes associated with its walls. He was particularly successful in bringing before his audience the sad details of the execution of the leaders of the Pilgrimage of Grace, and of the barbarous doing to death of the Lancashire witches in 1612. The whole of the old parts of this extensive pile of buildings were thrown freely open to the visitors, who moved about in all directions, from the lofty ramparts to the lowest dungeons.

In the evening, in the Art Gallery of the Storey Institute, Dr. Robert Munro, Secretary of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, gave the opening address of the Antiquarian Section on 'The Relation between Archeology, Chronology, and Land Oscillation in Post-Glacial Times.' The address was of a masterly character, involving a considerable number of delicate and debatable problems, and it says something for the intelligence of the audience that it was listened to throughout with eager attention. It ought to receive, and doubtless will receive, considerable notice when it is printed *extenso*. He said that one of the most remarkable features of the Ice Age was the correspondence which runs between the variations of climate and the successive land oscillations which have taken place in Western Europe during quaternary times, it being now generally admitted by geologists that the maximum cold in each glacial epoch coincided with the maximum submergence of the land. The astronomical theory, which accounts for these glacial and interglacial epochs as the combined effects of the eccentricity of the earth's orbit and the precession of the equinoxes, would fix the last cold epoch as occurring about 11,000 years ago. Dr. Munro then proceeded to show that an elevation of the earth's crust some thirty feet in Scotland synchronized with a like submergence going on in South Britain. He produced a series of proofs of both submergence and elevation, and showed from the nature of deposits their connexion with the time of neolithic man. His interpretation of the remarkable finds at the Oban cave in 1894 was that the waves of the sea dashed into the cave and disturbed for a time its occupancy by neolithic man. The cave was now 100 yards distant from the beach, and at a level of thirty feet above high-water mark. He drew further inferences from the staghorn implements found with skeletons of great whales in the Carse of Stirling and from the canoes found in raised beaches, and also gave many details of the peculiarly interesting layers of the different deposits of the Schweizersbild rock-shelter of Northern Switzer-

land, a common rendezvous of the hunters of many successive ages. Dr. Munro concluded by saying that there were no means at present of dating the first appearance of neolithic man in Britain; and that he had noted the remains of his handiwork in the submerged forests of Barnstaple and the south of England and in the raised beaches of Stirling and Oban; that this earth movement could not be identified with any other physical event of certain date; and that all that one could venture to say at present is that in Scotland this movement was subsequent to the appearance of man in the district, but prior to the Roman occupation of Britain.

On July 20th a special train took the party to Furness Abbey, where interesting excavations have recently been carried out by Mr. St. John Hope and Chancellor Ferguson in further elucidation of the plan. Mr. Hope, as usual, was clear in his exposition, whilst every visitor, by a happy arrangement, was furnished with a ground plan brought up to date. After visiting the remains of the gate-house and of the fine *capella extra portas*, the members were conducted through the church. The few remains of the first stone structure were pointed out in the transepts, but the church as a whole dates from 1170, many modifications being introduced in the fifteenth century, the last part of the presbytery being rebuilt from the ground. Standing on the west side of the cloister, Mr. Hope gave a cursory account of the Cistercian order and the Cistercian plan, their houses and churches always being built to accommodate the monks proper and the *conversi* or working brothers. Here were pointed out all the various buildings that surrounded the cloister. The Cistercian books in their description of the Sunday procession clearly indicate the main apartments and their relative positions. After proceeding from the cloister to the church through the north door and visiting the altars, the procession passed successively through the chapter-house, the auditorium, the dormitorium (upstairs), the domus necessaria, the calefactorium, the refectory, the kitchen, and lastly through the cellarium, or buildings in charge of the cellarer on the west side of the cloister (where the *conversi* were accommodated), and thence back into the church by the west doors.

The interesting effigies now placed in the infirmary chapel (the only part of the buildings that still bears its vaulted roof) were to have been described by Lord Dillon, but in his absence Messrs. Micklethwaite and Hope were able substitutes. The chapter-house was much admired; its beautiful roof only fell in about one hundred years ago, being dragged to pieces by "that noxious weed and destructive parasite," the clinging wall-fed ivy. Mr. Hope stated that Lord Frederick Cavendish had caused all ivy to be stripped from the ruins some years ago, and the trouble expended on their preservation was most creditable.

After luncheon at the Abbey Hotel, the special train conveyed the members to Peel Pier, whence an enjoyable sail of about a mile took the party in several boats to the Peel or castle of Fouldrey. Mr. St. John Hope said the history of this island fortress could be told in almost a sentence. King Stephen gave the adjacent large island of Walney to the monks of Furness, upon condition that they would erect and maintain a fortress or castle on the isle of Fouldrey, commanding the harbour entrance, to be a perpetual defence against the king's enemies. The remains now consist of an outer and inner ward and a keep, after the Norman fashion, but all of fourteenth-century date. Close to the outer entrance is the chapel, the base of the altar still remaining.

In the evening the Historical Section was ably opened with an address by Mr. Holme Nicholson, President of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society. He was followed by Mr. A. F. Leach with a paper on the history of Lancaster School.

THE BRITISH ARCHAEOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION  
AT PETERBOROUGH.

THE Fifty-fifth Congress of this Association commenced on Thursday, the 14th of July, under the most favourable conditions. It is being held this year at Peterborough, and a full programme of visits to places of interest in the neighbourhood as well as in the city of Peterborough has been planned. The Congress opened at 2.30 P.M. by members and visitors gathering in the Cathedral, which was described by the Dean. He first gave a rapid sketch of the history of the building, which commenced in the year 656 with the Saxon church built by St. Pega, sister of St. Guthlac, on the site where now stands the south transept. This lasted till 870, when it was entirely destroyed by the Danes, as were also Crowland Abbey and many another. After the destruction the remains of eighty-six monks with the abbot—the whole establishment—were buried in one common grave, and a monument, the base of which is still shown, placed over them by the few Crowland brethren who survived. For ninety-six years Peterborough stood desolate, when, under the inspiration of St. Athelwold of Winchester, it rose from its ashes, and was consecrated by Archbishop Dunstan in 970. In 1116 this second Saxon church was destroyed by fire, and in 1117 the present magnificent Norman pile was commenced. This, and not only its unrivalled western front, is the crowning glory of Peterborough—viz., the fact that it is practically all of one period, and is one of the finest examples of the work of that period. From 1117 to 1192 covers the rebuilding of the Cathedral, the choir being the oldest portion, and it is curious to mark in the western nave transepts the beginnings of Early English work in the north and south arches. At the Dissolution the Cathedral was spared because Queen Katharine of Aragon is buried here, and the abbey became a cathedral. In 1643 Cromwell's troopers destroyed all that could be destroyed without dynamite or fire.

The President of the Congress is the Bishop of Peterborough, and he and Lady Mary Glyn invited the members to a garden party at the palace after the visit to the Cathedral. In the evening the President delivered his inaugural address, which dealt chiefly with Little Gidding and Fotheringhay. Dr. Walker then read an important paper on 'Roman Peterborough,' in which he tried to show that it was the *castra* for the garrison of Durobrivæ, now Castor, about four miles distant.

On Friday, the 15th, the Congress visited the remarkable Saxon churches of Barnack, Whitting, and Wansford, the former being described by Canon Syers, the vicar, the latter by Mr. C. Lynam, F.S.A.; and Castor Church, which was described by Mr. Traylen, architect, of Stamford. Castor is a very fine example of a Norman church—rebuilt in the thirteenth century—and its crowning glory is the Norman tower, which is almost unique; but the feature of the day was the visit to Barnack Church, one of the best examples of Saxon work at present remaining, while it contains also Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, showing restorations and additions in every period, and being itself an epitome of the history and development of Gothic architecture. The tower is remarkable for its undoubted Saxon work, for it still remains almost as left by Archbishop Wilfrith of York, A.D. 670. It is the most interesting, not only for the Saxon long and short work which characterizes it, but also for showing the transition from wooden buildings to stone, it being, in reality, what may be called a specimen of carpentry in stone. D. A.

THE ENGINEERS AND THE TEMPLES OF PHILÆ.

THE scheme for a vast reservoir of the Nile at Philæ, submerging the temples as well as the homes of some thousands of poor but harmless Nubians up the river, for the sake of improving

the budget of Lower Egypt, has met with such opposition from all humane and civilized people that it has been somewhat modified. It is now proposed to raise the level of the water only to that of the ground on which the temples stand, so that while the pillars and walls stand clear, the substructure will be reached and soaked yearly. Dr. Borchardt, an able architect, who assisted Capt. Lyons in his examination of the foundations of these temples in 1896, has recently published in the *Proceedings* of the Academy of Berlin a most interesting report upon the necessary consequences of this modified scheme. It is a matter of fact that sandstone will not resist the effect of salt exudations, and if attacked by them becomes corroded, and is gradually resolved into dust. The effect of such exudations eating into sandstone pillars is quite familiar to all those who have stood in the great hall at Karnak, and shuddered at the computation how many more years that matchless work can last. Quite recently the Egyptian Government has sought to remove the danger by allowing the Nile to run freely through Karnak during the inundation, but, as Dr. Borchardt shows, the course of fresh water does not really wash out the site; there are many stagnant pools, and the alternation of soaking and drying tends greatly to increase the corrosion. There are only two possible remedies for the danger. The first is to remove its active cause, the salt exudations; the second to keep the sandstone perfectly dry, even during the inundations. The reason why the earth about these temples holds so much salt is that it is ruin-earth, the remains of human mud-dwellings and human rubbish which clustered for centuries round these temples, as they still do at Esneh. If all such poisonous earth were absolutely removed, the salt exudations would disappear or diminish—for it is possible that natural soil may contain such elements—but, unfortunately, the sandstone for centuries in contact with ruin-earth has already absorbed enough salt to secure its corrosion if exposed to damp.

The only other remedy is to keep the whole buildings, foundations and all, perfectly dry. This has been the case at Philæ hitherto, and is the obvious reason why the temples on that island are in such excellent preservation. But as the whole island was covered with Coptic habitations, the soil of the island is now thoroughly poisoned with salt, and the inundation of the foundations of the temples yearly will lead with absolute certainty to their rapid destruction. Dr. Borchardt holds that unless the proposed reservoir be at least four mètres lower than was proposed the temples are doomed, and he points out, as all intelligent critics did from the first, that by a multiplication of smaller reservoirs higher up, and especially in the Second Cataract, which is now again under the control of Egypt, the proposed vandalism may be avoided. So may also the proposed *avartais* of the poor Nubians—a high-handed and cruel piece of injustice—be averted; and probably the preservation of Aswân as the great goal of travellers, and as a health resort, with the beauties of Philæ for its main attraction, will make good the supposed loss of taxes which greedy financiers hoped to extract from the larger irrigation of Lower Egypt.

THE BURNE-JONES SALE.

MESSRS. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 16th and 18th inst. the following works by the late Sir E. Burne-Jones. The sale was largely attended, and, as will be seen, the prices ruled high.

Drawings in Gold on Coloured Ground: The Bath of Venus, 50*l.*; A Nude Study, 99*l.*; Nimue, 92*l.*

Pastels: Summer and Autumn, 52*l.*; Study for Hill Fairies, 71*l.*; Study for Head of Princess Sabra in the Series of 'St. George,' 53*l.*; The Answering String, 65*l.*; A Female Figure, a

design for tapestry, 65*l.*; The Angels at the Sepulchre, 115*l.*; Departure of the Knights in Quest of the Holy Grail, 640*l.*; ditto, 315*l.*; The Dream of Lancelot at the Ruined Chapel, 682*l.*; ditto, 178*l.*; ditto, 162*l.*; ditto, 73*l.*; Design for the Three Graces in 'Venus Concordia,' 94*l.*; ditto, 78*l.*; Hope, 210*l.*; Design for the 'Heart of the Rose,' 157*l.*; An Amazon, 315*l.*; Christ in Judgment, 105*l.*; The Garden of Idleness, 168*l.*; The Entry into Jerusalem, 199*l.*; The Stoning of St. Stephen, three designs, 157*l.*; The Nativity and The Crucifixion, 409*l.*

Water-Colour Drawings: Head of Nimue, for the Picture of 'Nimue and Merlin,' 505*l.*; The Masque of Cupid, 246*l.*; the companion design, 357*l.*; The Birth of Pegasus, 136*l.*; Miriam, 178*l.*; Helen at the Burning of Troy, 160*l.*; Charity, 220*l.*; Feeding the Dragon in the Garden of the Hesperides, 189*l.*; Mars, 89*l.*; Sir Galahad at the Shrine of the Holy Grail, 420*l.*; The Nativity and The Crucifixion, 420*l.*; The Masque of Cupid, 367*l.*; St. Cecilia, 756*l.*; The Tree of Life, 808*l.*; Paradise, 546*l.*; The Last Judgment, a set of three, 630*l.*

Pictures: A Study of a Female Head, 220*l.*; Study of a Girl's Head, 141*l.*; Study of the Head of a Woman, 105*l.*; Study of a Girl's Head, 110*l.*; Study for Mary Magdalen, 194*l.*; The Wheel of Fortune, 262*l.*; A Female Study, 152*l.*; Mary Magdalen at the Tomb, 141*l.*; The Death of Medusa, 105*l.*; Perseus and Andromeda, two designs, 462*l.*; The Knights in 'The Briar Rose,' 136*l.*; St. Nicholas, 189*l.*; Mermaid and Babies, 178*l.*; The Challenge in the Wilderness, 267*l.*; The Sirens, 514*l.*; The Garden of Pan, 105*l.*; Elijah in the Wilderness, 997*l.*; Love praying to Mercury for Eloquence, 210*l.*; Hill Fairies, 325*l.*; ditto, 105*l.*; The Wizard, 556*l.*; Love and the Pilgrim, 5,775*l.*; The Fall of Lucifer, 1,000*l.*

Pencil and Black Chalk Drawings: Two Heads of Girls, 92*l.*; The Slave in 'The Wheel of Fortune' and 'Andromeda,' 63*l.*; Study for Andromeda, 56*l.*; Three Studies for Hill Fairies, 54*l.*; Two Studies of Heads, and a Study for 'The Golden Stairs,' 60*l.*; Study for Love in the 'Chant d'Amour,' 73*l.*; Studies for Bronze Figures of Children in 'Troy,' 60*l.*; Angel in 'Annunciation,' and Two other Heads, 420*l.*; Study for a Child's Head in 'Cophetua,' 52*l.*; The Seven Works of Charity, 173*l.*; Study of a Head for 'An Uninterpreted Dream,' 54*l.*; Study for 'Venus Concordia,' 68*l.*; Study of a Head for 'Perseus and Nereids,' 52*l.*; ditto, 56*l.*; Study of a Head for 'The Sirens,' 60*l.*; Study of a Head for 'The Car of Love,' 57*l.*; ditto, 65*l.*; ditto, 55*l.*; ditto, 54*l.*; Study of a Girl's Head, 68*l.*; Study of a Head, 78*l.*; A Female Head, 65*l.*; Christ blessing the Little Children, 336*l.*; The Three Northern Gods, Odin, Thor, and Freya, 194*l.*

Chalk Drawings on Brown Ground: A Female Head, 54*l.*; A Portrait Study, 105*l.*; Study for St. George, 77*l.*; Head of a Girl, 63*l.*; Head of a Lady, 162*l.*; Study of Drapery, 54*l.*; Study of a Girl's Head, 60*l.*; Study for the Child in 'The Star of Bethlehem,' 89*l.*; Head of a Girl, 66*l.*; ditto, 50*l.* On Green Ground: Three Studies of Female Figures, 57*l.*; Three Studies for 'The Passing of Venus,' 54*l.*; Three Studies for Graïe in 'Perseus,' 54*l.*; Three Dancing Girls, 131*l.* On Grey Ground: Two Studies of Drapery, 79*l.*

First-Art Gossip.

OUR art-loving readers will be glad to hear that the Royal Academicians have, notwithstanding the opposition of a considerable minority, determined not to discontinue the winter exhibitions of deceased masters' works which have been so profitable to all students, but, pecuniarily speaking, unprofitable to the Academy.

MR. ARMSTRAD has nearly finished an excellent likeness, to be cast in bronze as a medallion, of the late G. P. Boyce. It is a commission



from Mrs. Boyce, who has lately presented one of her husband's finest drawings to the Free Library at Chelsea. The painter lived during many years in Chelsea, and there he died.

ON Tuesday Bernini's bust of the Lord Protector was placed in its position at the foot of the grand staircase of St. Stephen's Palace, near the central dining-room of the House of Commons. We see that there is some suggestion of moving it to the top of Westminster Hall; but that would be a most unfortunate position, as the enormous size of the surroundings, and the absence of any small objects in the neighbourhood, would cause the bust to be dwarfed in its proposed position under the great window. Unfortunate memories would also be revived, as Cromwell would be looking towards the spot where the king stood during his trial.

THE Dean of Peterborough, when addressing a number of visitors to the Cathedral last week, had the temerity, when alluding to the recent "restorations" of part of the west front, to say that they "were at first foolishly criticized by numbers of ignorant people." The Dean, when he made this statement, was perfectly well aware that the "ignorant people" were the Society of Antiquaries, many of the most capable architects and engineers of the day, and a host of men of letters of no little eminence.

THE managers of the New Gallery have, we are glad to learn, decided to hold during next winter as truly and fully representative a collection of the works of Burne-Jones as can be found, and owners of the artist's paintings and drawings are, in his honour, invited to contribute these productions to the exhibition. The surplus funds will be applied in aid of the amount subscribed in order to present one of the artist's masterpieces to the National Gallery.

THE Society of Arts proposed to hold a Lithographic Exhibition to commemorate the centenary of the invention of lithography by Senefelder, which, according to the best information available, was made in 1798. The Society later recognized the value of the invention by the award of a gold medal to Senefelder. The proposed exhibition grew too large for the available accommodation in John Street, and a suggestion was made to the Science and Art Department that they should undertake the work. This they have consented to do, and a formal announcement of the exhibition will shortly be made.

THE *Magazine of Art* for August will be enlarged so as to include a special illustrated supplement on the works of the late Sir E. Burne-Jones. The text is written by (1) Mr. M. H. Spielmann, (2) the well-known French critic M. Robert de la Sizeranne, and (3) M. Fernand Khnopff, the Belgian artist. Reproductions of many of the best-known works of the artist will be given.

ON Sunday last M. D. Puech's monument to Leconte de Lisle, a work which was universally admired in the Salon of last year, was set up in the garden of the Luxembourg. It comprises a bust of the poet placed upon a tall *stèle*, near which stands a Muse with wings displayed, half undraped, and in the act of crowning the bust with a laurel wreath.

WE regret the death of M. Gustave Villebessy, a French painter of distinction, at the age of sixty years. He was born in Paris, became a pupil of Lefuel and P. Rousseau, and began to exhibit landscapes in the Salon of 1870. The subjects of his works were often taken from Venice and Venetia, from Normandy, and the neighbourhood of Paris.

THE French journals state that the money received this year at the door of the joint exhibitions on the Champ de Mars amounted to 348,000fr., two-thirds of which have been allotted to the Société des Artistes Français, removed from the Palais de l'Industrie, a body

which, like our Royal Academy, devotes a very large proportion of its income to benevolent purposes; the other third has fallen to the Société Nationale des Beaux-Arts. The receipts of the extra day (July 1st), conceded by the societies in common to the Société des Amis du Louvre, were 2,760fr. The Société Nationale, as it calls itself, seems to have gained about 11,000fr. more than its average receipts by means of joining the senior and much more important body of artists.

A CONGRESS for Art History is to be held at Amsterdam from September 29th to October 1st. Persons desiring to attend the meetings or to read papers are requested to communicate with Heer B. W. T. van Riemsdyk at Amsterdam.

## MUSIC

### THE WEEK.

ROYAL OPERA, COVENT GARDEN.—'Henry VIII.' By M. Saint-Saëns.

WHEN the work mentioned above was produced in Paris in March, 1883, it was extensively noticed in the *Athenæum* (No. 2892). The most learned, if not the most inspired of living French composers has penned a score that displays profound musicianship, though perhaps little genuine originality. The airs are for the most part French rather than English in phrasing, but the concerted music with its contrapuntal tendencies is admirable from every standpoint. If the final movements of the first and the fourth acts are carefully read they will be found to contain numbers of bars which show clearly that M. Saint-Saëns is not only a Parisian, but what may be termed a cosmopolitan composer. The late Charles Gounod wrote an essay on 'Henry VIII,' which first appeared in the *Nouvelle Revue*, and is now reprinted in English. It may be read with advantage, though, of course, the opera cannot be heard again in London this season. The performances at Covent Garden may be highly praised. M. Renaud as Henry looked well and sang superbly; and the characters of his first two wives, Katharine of Aragon and Anne Boleyn, were appropriately filled by Mlle. Pacary and Madame Heglon, the latter a new-comer with a fine presence and a rich mezzo-soprano voice. M. Bonnard sang artistically as the imaginary Don Gomez, and all the smaller parts were well filled. The stage management was commendable—that is to say, much better than in Wagner's 'Der Ring des Nibelungen.'

### Musical Gossip.

ONE of the latest chamber concerts of the season took place at the Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening, under the auspices of Miss Ingram Tucker and Miss Sargood Alexander. The youthful vocalists are both well-trained mezzo-soprano singers, and rendered items by Giordani, Schubert, Maude Valérie White, Miss Allitsen, and other composers, in an enjoyable manner. Miss Medora Henson, Mr. Braxton Smith, and Mr. H. Lane Wilson offered more vocal music, in a style that commanded approval. Instrumental solos were added by Mr. Clyde Twelvetees and Miss Violet Nicholson, and Mrs. Royal - Dawson supplied some recitations.

THE drama is no longer tabooed at our leading musical academies, more liberal ideas now prevailing than was the case a few years ago. There is a well-established dramatic class at the Royal Academy of Music, and the annual

semi-public performance took place in the concert-room in Tenterden Street on Tuesday evening. The pieces chosen were Sir Charles Young's 'Petticoat Perfidy' and a shortened version of 'The Lady of Lyons.' As the committee declare that "these performances are only part of the educational course," detailed criticism would, of course, be out of place. Mention may, notwithstanding, be made of the promise displayed by Miss L. H. M'Grath, Miss E. Copland, Miss Chatwin, Miss Annie M. Child, and Mr. Cecil Rose.

THE terminal performance of the operatic class at the Royal Academy of Music took place on Wednesday evening under Mr. G. H. Betjemann, who performed his duties admirably. The programme consisted of a scene from 'Aida,' the garden scene from 'Faust,' and the second act from 'Carmen.' Modern music was, therefore, exclusively represented, and the question whether this is a wise policy is one that may possibly come up for discussion at a later period. Enough for the present that several of the aspirants showed considerable aptitude for the lyrical stage, and are evidently being well trained.

THE final chamber concert in connexion with the Academy this season took place at St. James's Hall on Thursday afternoon this week, with a programme that must be described as miscellaneous. One of the best performances was that of Schumann's 'Carnaval,' with some numbers omitted, by Mr. Frederick G. H. Moore; and two tasteful vocal duets, 'April Showers' and 'The Skylark's Wooing,' by Miss Amy Horrocks, were gracefully rendered by Mrs. Ethel M. Wood and Mrs. Franks.

THE musical season, which has lasted for eleven months, will terminate next week, and work will be resumed before the end of August with Mr. Robert Newman's Promenade Concerts at the Queen's Hall.

### PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Matinee in aid of the Canine Defence League, 2.30, Queen's Small Hall.  
— Royal Opera, Covent Garden, 8, 'Aida.'  
Tues. Royal Opera, Covent Garden.

## DRAMA

*Gaiety Chronicles.* By John Hollingshead. (Constable & Co.)

IT is a coincidence that the appearance of a history of eighteen years of Gaiety management brings with it the first breath concerning the probable destruction of the theatre. *Chronicles* Mr. Hollingshead calls his record of the establishment and conduct of the prosperous playhouse no longer his, but still in popular idea connected with his name. The adoption of a word employed by an earlier Holinshed might, Mr. Hollingshead seems to think, be regarded as presumptuous. He is at the pains to protest, accordingly, that his is but a chronicle of "small beer," and that he himself is "the Macaulay of the little world of Make-Believe—the Gibbon of a bundle of fast-dying playbills." In fact, he is neither one nor the other. But let that pass. His work—the main feature in which, as in preceding writings from the same source, is autobiographical—is pleasantly aggressive, amusing, and readable. It is, moreover, likely to be useful to those who concern themselves with past history. Should any writer undertake to carry forward the laborious compilation of Genest, and include in his work not only the patent theatres, no longer existing as such, with which alone Genest dealt, but the

stage generally, the present book will save him some labour, since it supplies a chronicle of every piece produced at the Gaiety from December 21st, 1868, when the house opened, to July 23rd, 1886, when Mr. Hollingshead's connexion with it closed. In the case of a house such as the Lyceum, which has a longer and a more diversified history, a work of this class would be an unquestionable boon. It would, indeed, be satisfactory if those in whose charge are the records of all the West-End theatres would publish them in some condensed form. The imaginary continuer of Genest is no longer to be hoped. When the late E. L. Blanchard, who contemplated the task, and made some collections with a view to its execution, abandoned the idea the chance was over. Such a work could not possibly be remunerative. Actors do not buy books connected with their profession, if they ever buy books at all. Separate works, such as Mr. Hollingshead now supplies, are conceivable and are desirable, if only for the light they throw on departed actors. Histories of the Strand and the Olympic would cast an illumination upon the career of the Farrens and others of scarcely less interest; the Adelphi supplies all we are likely to know concerning Webster and Wright; the modern Haymarket is full of memories of Buckstone, Compton, and Chippendale. Every theatre indeed, even to those now removed, has a history worth telling. The Gaiety is a young house beside buildings such even as the St. James's and the Royalty. Mr. Hollingshead has, however, much to relate concerning Charles Mathews, Phelps, Alfred Wigan, and actors of less fame, together with others happily still living.

Apart from all question of its utility, the book is agreeable reading. It is a signal—we do not quite know whether to say a splendid or abominable—instance of book-making. Mr. Hollingshead crams into it everything, quoting afresh his own advertisements, extracting criticisms—mostly favourable, but occasionally the reverse—reprinting his own letters to newspapers, and recapitulating with Boswellian fidelity his own utterances. He exposes many idiotic abuses still dear to red tape, and remains as outspoken as he has always shown himself. He has himself contributed very largely to many forms of theatrical reform. His share in getting rid of the ridiculous incongruities concerning performances on Ash Wednesday is creditable to him, as is his abolishment of the fee system. We well remember the time when the Gaiety was the only theatre in which the attendants received no gratuity, and greeted the visitor with a smile instead of the incivility—we had almost said menace—which was once customary, and is now even not wholly unknown. In other matters Mr. Hollingshead has shown himself enlightened and adventurous, without going in for a specially literary management. Besides giving us, however, innumerable dramas from H. J. Byron and burlesques by Robert Reece, he produced creditably plays by Shakspeare, Congreve, Vanbrugh, Sheridan, Colman, and others, and treated the public occasionally to some exceptionally quaint revivals.

Though his management was less prosperous at the close than at the outset, it

holds out encouragement to others to follow his example. Beginning, as he states, with a capital of two hundred pounds, he contrived to secure for himself a private profit averaging considerably over six thousand a year. The statements made are trustworthy, and we discover few errors beyond misprints. "Miss Florence Lancin" is doubtless Miss Florence Lancia, and is, indeed, so given in the index; "Madame Jouanain" should be, we fancy, Madame Jouassain; "Pousin" should be Ponsin, and so forth. Is there, however, not a mistake in Mr. Swinburne's poem written for the production of 'The Merry Wives of Windsor'? Mr. Hollingshead's account of the visits of the Comédie Française is interesting. His book is scarcely important, but it is welcome. Several portraits are included, some of them of interest, and a few rather commonplace caricatures of the author.

#### Dramatic Gossip.

MR. HARE's first production on his return to the Globe Theatre will consist of a whimsical comedy on which Mr. Pinero is now engaged.

In addition to Her Majesty's, the Haymarket, the St. James's, and the Criterion, the closing of which has been announced, Terry's Theatre and the Royalty have also closed their doors. Terry's Theatre will, however, it is understood, reopen on Tuesday with a revival of 'Our Boys.'

'THE BATTLE OF THE SEXES,' a melodrama by Mr. John D. Saunders, was played at the Shakespeare Theatre on Monday night, with the author as the hero and Miss Dora de Winton as the heroine.

'THE GIPSY EARL' is the title of the new Adelphi piece by Mr. George R. Sims, with which, apparently, the autumn season will begin next month.

MESSRS. GEORGE AND WEEDON GROSSMITH will shortly appear in 'Young Mr. Yarde,' by Messrs. Harold Ellis and Paul A. Rubens, a piece the plot of which turns upon a resemblance between twin brothers.

BEN JONSON'S 'Sad Shepherd' is played this afternoon as a pastoral play in the courtyard of Fulham Palace. The performance, which is given by the Elizabethan Society, will be the first ever witnessed, the piece having been left unfinished by the author.

MR. J. R. WRETTS writes:—

"The reviewer of [the English translation of] 'Cyrano de Bergerac' asks, 'Where in English will the translator find a helmet called a *salad* or regarded as a comestible?' If he refers to the 'Second Part of King Henry IV.,' Act IV. scene x., he will find Jack Cade making precisely the same play on words—*sallett*, an iron helmet, a salad, and *sallett*, as referring to uncooked vegetables."

This play upon the word *sallett* had escaped our attention. It occurs, however, in the 'Second Part of King Henry VI.,' Act IV. scene x., and not in that of 'King Henry IV.,' as our correspondent states.

THERE is a possibility that Mrs. Brown Potter will play Milady in the forthcoming production at Her Majesty's of Mr. Grundy's adaptation of 'Les Trois Mousquetaires.'

A FINE monument has been erected at the small town of Sorø in memory of the famous Danish playwright Holberg, who was buried at that place, to the High School of which he left his whole fortune.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H.—J. M.—M. D.—received.  
W. B. A.—Many thanks.  
H. R. B.—Not suitable for us.  
No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

## MESSRS. BELL'S LIST.

COMPLETE CATALOGUE POST FREE.

Small colombier 8vo. 21s. net.

### SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

Bart. A Record and Review. By MALCOLM BELL. With over 100 Illustrations. Third Edition. With Binding designed by Gleeson White.

"Mr. Malcolm Bell's monograph is as sumptuous as the finest printing and the best reproductive process can make it, and is a worthy tribute to the work of one of our greatest painters."—*Times*.

SECOND EDITION, crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

### DOLOMITE STRONGHOLDS. The

Last Untrodden Alpine Peaks: an Account of Ascents of the Croda del Lago, the Little and Great Zinnen, the Cinque Torri, the Fünf-fingerspitze, and the Langkofel. By the Rev. J. SANGER DAVIES, M.A., Queen's College, Oxford, and Member of the Alpine Club. With a Coloured Plate, Map, and numerous Illustrations from Photographs and Sketches by the Author.

Small 8vo. 2s.

### MOUNTAINEERING. By Dr. Claude

WILSON, Member of the Alpine Club. With Illustrations by Ellis Carr, Member of the Alpine Club.

Small 8vo. 2s.

### SAILING. By E. F. Knight ('Times')

Correspondent in Havana). With numerous Illustrations.

Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.

### GOLF in THEORY and PRACTICE:

some Hints to Beginners. By H. S. C. EVERARD. A Practical Manual. With 22 Illustrations from Life.

"One of the very best books of its class."—*Referee*.

Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. net.

### ACHIEVEMENTS of CAVALRY.

By General Sir EVELYN WOOD, V.C. G.C.B. G.C.M.G., Quartermaster-General. With 20 Maps.

"This brilliant and fascinating little book."

*Daily Chronicle*.  
"Sir Evelyn Wood is to be congratulated on his excellent book."—*Times*.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

### NAVAL GUNNERY. A Description

and History of the Fighting Equipment of a Man-of-War. By Capt. H. GARBETT, R.N. With 125 Illustrations.

Crown 8vo. 5s.

### TORPEDOES and TORPEDO-

VESSELS. With a Chapter on the Effects of Torpedo Warfare by One who was Present at the Yalu and at Weihaiwei. By Lieut. G. E. ARMSTRONG, late R.N. With 52 Illustrations.

### BELL'S CATHEDRAL SERIES.

NEW VOLUME.

Crown 8vo. 1s. 6d.

### LINCOLN. By A. F. Kendrick, B.A.

With 46 Illustrations.

LONDON MATRICULATION, JAN., 1899.

Now ready, BOOKS XIII. and XIV. together, 3s. 6d.; or separately, BOOK XIII., 2s. 6d.; BOOK XIV., 2s. 6d.

### OVID.—METAMORPHOSES.

BOOKS XIII. and XIV. With Introduction and Notes by C. H. KEENE, M.A., Professor of Greek, Queen's College, Cork.

London: GEORGE BELL & SONS.



## STANDARD WORKS FOR THE LIBRARY

PUBLISHED BY RICHARD BENTLEY &amp; SON.

## BIOGRAPHY.

BY FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS.

**FORTY-ONE YEARS in INDIA: from Subaltern to Commander-in-Chief.** By Field-Marshal the Right Hon. Lord ROBERTS of KANDAHAR, V.C. K.P. G.C.B. G.C.S.I. G.C.I.E. With Portraits and Plans, &c. Twenty-eighth Edition. In 2 vols. demy 8vo. 36s.

THE FOURTH EARL OF ORFORD.

The **LETTERS of HORACE WALPOLE.** Edited by PETER CUNNINGHAM, F.S.A. 9 vols. demy 8vo. with 50 Illustrations on Steel, 5l. 5s. HAND-MADE PAPER EDITION, with 67 Illustrations on Steel, cloth, 10l. 10s.; vellum, 12l. 12s.

BY LORD DALLING AND THE HON. EVELYN ASHLEY.

The **LIFE of VISCOUNT PALMERSTON.** With Selections from his Diaries and Correspondence. 2 vols. crown 8vo. with Frontispiece in each, 12s.

BY DEAN HOOK.

**LIVES of the ARCHBISHOPS of CANTERBURY, from ST. AUGUSTINE to JUXON.** By the Very Rev. WALTER FARQUHAR HOOK, D.D., Dean of Chichester. Demy 8vo. The following Volumes sold separately as shown:—Vol. I., 15s.; Vol. II., 15s.; Vol. V., 15s.; Vols. VI. and VII., 30s.; Vol. VIII., 15s.; Vol. X., 15s.; Vol. XI., 15s.; Vol. XII., 15s.

BY M. DE BOURRIENNE.

**MEMOIRS of NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.** By LOUIS ANTOINE FAUVELET DE BOURRIENNE, his Private Secretary. Edited, with Preface, Supplementary Chapters, and Notes, by Colonel K. W. PHIPPS, late Royal Artillery. 4 vols. crown 8vo. with Illustrations, 36s.

BY FIELD-MARSHAL LORD WOLSELEY.

The **LIFE of JOHN CHURCHILL, FIRST DUKE of MARLBOROUGH.** Vols. I. and II. To the Accession of Queen Anne. By Field-Marshal Viscount WOLSELEY, K.P. G.C.B. G.C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief. Demy 8vo. with Portraits of the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, James II., William III., the Duke of Monmouth, Duchess of Cleveland, and other Illustrations and Plans. Fourth Edition. 32s.

BY THE DUKE OF TARENTUM.

The **RECOLLECTIONS of MARSHAL MACDONALD during the WARS of the FIRST NAPOLEON.** Translated by STEPHEN LOUIS SIMEON. A New Edition, with Notes, Portrait, and Engraving of Courcelles. Crown 8vo. 6s.

BY M. GUIZOT.

The **LIFE of OLIVER CROMWELL.** From the French of M. GUIZOT. By Sir ANDREW SCOBLE, Q.C. Ninth Edition. Crown 8vo. with 4 Portraits, 6s.

BY M. MIGNET.

The **LIFE of MARY, QUEEN of SCOTS.** From the French of M. MIGNET. By Sir ANDREW SCOBLE, Q.C. Seventh Edition, with 2 Portraits. Crown 8vo. 6s.

BY MADAME CAMPAN.

The **LIFE of MARIE ANTOINETTE.** By JEANNE LOUISE HENRIETTE CAMPAN, First Lady-in-Waiting. With Memoir of Madame Campan by MM. BARRIÈRE and MAIGNE. New and Revised Edition, with additional Notes and Portrait. Crown 8vo. 6s.

BY SIR WALTER BESANT.

The **FRENCH HUMOURISTS, from the TWELFTH to the NINETEENTH CENTURY.** By Sir WALTER BESANT, M.A., Christ's College, Cambridge, Author of 'Studies in Early French Poetry,' &c. 8vo. 15s.

BY PROFESSOR GINDELY.

The **HISTORY of the THIRTY YEARS' WAR.** From the German of ANTON GINDELY. By Professor TEN BROOK. With Maps and Illustrations. 2 vols. large crown 8vo. 24s.

BY MADAME JUNOT.

The **COURT and FAMILY of NAPOLEON.** By the Duchesse D'ABRANTÈS (Laure Junot). A New and Revised Edition. With Additional Notes, and an Explanatory List of the Titles of the Persons mentioned in the Work. 4 vols. crown 8vo. with 24 Portraits, 36s.

EDITED BY MR. EGERTON CASTLE.

The **JERNINGHAM LETTERS, 1780-1843: being Excerpts from Letters and Diaries of Lady Jerningham and of her Daughter, Lady Bedingfeld.** Edited, with Notes, by EGERTON CASTLE, M.A. F.S.A. 2 vols. crown 8vo. with numerous Portraits and other Illustrations, 24s.

MR. W. FRASER RAE'S BIOGRAPHY OF

**RICHARD BRINSLEY SHERIDAN: including much Information derived from New Sources.** With an Introduction by Sheridan's Great-Grandson, the MARQUIS of DUFFERIN and AVA, K.P. G.C.B. 2 vols. demy 8vo. with Portraits and other Illustrations, 26s.  
"The best and only critical biography of Sheridan."—*Times*.

MR. FITZGERALD'S LETTERS.

**LETTERS of EDWARD FITZGERALD to FANNY KEMBLE (1871-1883).** Edited by WILLIAM ALDIS WRIGHT, D.C.L. Small crown 8vo. with Portraits of Mrs. Kemble and Edward Fitzgerald engraved on Steel, 6s.

BY MISS MITFORD.

**RECOLLECTIONS of a LITERARY LIFE.** By MARY RUSSELL MITFORD. Crown 8vo. with Portrait, 6s.

BY DEAN STEPHENS.

**DEAN HOOK: his Life and Letters.** Edited by the Very Rev. W. R. W. STEPHENS, D.D. F.S.A., Dean of Winchester, Author of 'Life of St. John Chrysostom,' &c. The POPULAR EDITION. 1 vol. crown 8vo. with Index and Portraits, 6s.

BY JOHN TIMBS.

The **LIVES of WITS and HUMOURISTS: Swift, Foote, Steele, Goldsmith, Sheridan, Sydney Smith, Theodore Hook, &c.** By JOHN TIMBS. 2 vols. crown 8vo. 12s.

BY M. GUILLEMIN.

The **HEAVENS.** By AMÉDÉE GUILLEMIN. With over 200 Illustrations. Demy 8vo. 12s.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY &amp; SON, New Burlington Street,

Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.

## SEELEY & CO'S NEW BOOKS.

NOW READY.

### THE HOPE OF IMMORTALITY: an Essay

Incorporating the Hulsean Lectures of 1897-98. By Rev. J. E. C. WELLDON, Head Master of Harrow School. Crown 8vo. 6s.  
"States its arguments so freshly and eloquently that it cannot but be read with interest by many to whom the study of the subject as a chapter of theology would be both impossible and distasteful."  
"An extremely interesting book."—*St. James's Gazette*. *Scotsman*.

JUST PUBLISHED.

### THE SACRIFICE OF CHRIST: its Vital Reality and Efficacy.

By the Rev. H. WACE, D.D., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Examining Chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury. Fcap. 8vo. 1s.  
"We advise every one of our readers to purchase this small book on the greatest of all subjects; they will not be content with a single perusal of its eloquent pages, but turn to it again and again."  
"Set forth with the clearness and force characteristic of Dr. Wace's work."—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

### OUR PRAYER-BOOK: Short Chapters on the History and Contents of the Book of Common Prayer.

By the Rev. H. C. G. MOULE, D.D. Cloth, 1s.  
"We know of no other little work on the subject which might be read with greater profit and pleasure by any one interested in the treasures enshrined in our Book of Common Prayer."—*Church Bell*.

MRS. MARSHALL'S NEW NOVEL.

### THE YOUNG QUEEN OF HEARTS: a Story of the Princess Elizabeth and her Brother Henry, Prince of Wales.

By EMMA MARSHALL. Crown 8vo. 3s. 6d.  
"The writer is at her best, a healthy and yet fascinating romance."  
"Will rank with the best of our historical novels."—*School Guardian*.

### THE PORTFOLIO MONOGRAPHS.

No. 37 (JULY) NOW READY.

### The LATER WORK OF TITIAN.

By CLAUDE PHILLIPS. With 4 Photogravures and 29 other Illustrations. 3s. 6d. net.  
No. 38.  
"Scholarly and authoritative. The illustrations are noteworthy for the taste and care that is displayed in their execution."—*Morning Post*.

London: SEELEY & CO., LIMITED,  
38, Great Russell Street.

JUST PUBLISHED, A NEW VOLUME BY HENRY ROSE,  
Author of 'Summer Dreams,' 'Three Sheikhs,' 'From West to East,' &c.

### WILLOW VALE, and other Poems. Containing 'Rustic Rhymes' (Second Series), 'Prince Ahmed,' 'Willow Vale,' and 'In Vision of the Night.'

Fcap. 8vo. cloth gilt, gilt top, price 5s.  
London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Trubner & Co.

### MANUAL of LIBRARY CLASSIFICATION and SHELF ARRANGEMENT.

By JAMES D. BROWN,

Librarian, Clerkenwell Public Library, London.

Crown 8vo. cloth, 4s. net, postage 3d.

Library Supply Co.

4, Ave Maria Lane, Paternoster Row, London, E.C.

### J. W. ARROWSMITH, BRISTOL.

ANTHONY HOPE'S

RUPERT OF HENTZAU,

Six Shillings,

Illustrated by Chas. Dana Gibson,

AND BEING THE STIRRING SEQUEL TO

THE PRISONER OF ZENDA,

Six Shillings,

Of which a New Uniform Edition,  
Also illustrated by Chas. Dana Gibson, is NOW READY.

### THE CHAMBERLAIN BIRTHDAY BOOK.

Cloth, 1s. 6d.

Bristol: J. W. Arrowsmith.

London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co.

THIRD EDITION, fcap. 8vo. cloth, price Sixpence,

### REMARKABLE ECLIPSES: a Sketch of the most interesting Circumstances connected with the Observation of Solar and Lunar Eclipses, both in Ancient and Modern Times.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.  
Edward Stanford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

NEW EDITION, price Two Shillings.

### CELESTIAL MOTIONS: a Handy Book of Astronomy. Ninth Edition. With 3 Plates. By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

Edward Stanford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

SECOND EDITION, price Fourpence.

### BRIEF LESSONS IN ASTRONOMY.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.

"Conveys a great deal of information without being in any way dry or technical."—*Kentish Mercury*.

G. Stoneman, 30, Warwick Lane, E.C.

SIXTH EDITION, price Sixpence, cloth.

### REMARKABLE COMETS: a Brief Survey of the most interesting Facts in the History of Cometary Astronomy.

By W. T. LYNN, B.A. F.R.A.S.  
Edward Stanford, 26 and 27, Cockspur Street, Charing Cross, S.W.

### NOTES and QUERIES. (NINTH SERIES.)

THIS WEEK'S NUMBER contains—

NOTES—On Accent—Ancient Zodiacs—Cryptograms—"Wishy-washy"—"Go about"—Tommy Atkins—"Col. Dalbiac's 'Dictionary of Quotations'—The Printer Again—Historic Stones at the Royal Exchange—Shipton Parish Registers—"Comin' thro' the Rye"—Book-Borrowing—"Solamen miseris," &c.—The Birds of Cirencoeur.

QUERIES—"Whose curtain never outward swings"—Lords Lieutenant—"Uno avulso," &c.—M.P. and Statue of Gold—Upam—Spade Guinea—Child's Hymn—Hamlet—Helmley—The Septuagint—"Kilmarnock Mirror"—Whitful—"Come, lassies and lads," &c.—Picture Marks—Rev. 8. Rogers—Johnson—Thornton Gould's Marriage—The Six Clerks in Chancery—Duchess of Kendal—Authors Wanted.

REPLIES—"Strenua nos exerceat inertia"—"To Sue"—Johnson's Residence in Holt Court—Gladstone as a Verse-Writer—Source of Quotation—Malcolm Hamilton—"Down to the ground"—Patches—San Francisco—Charles III.—Beards—Christian Names—"Chorismas"—Horace Walpole—Bishop Ezekiel Hopkins—"Flam"—The Mauths Doo—The Greek Church in Soho—Massage—Titles of Figures—Oakapple Day—Pickwickian Manners—Stonbury Cricket—"Buried for truth"—Short a. Italian a—"Campus"—Stolen Relics Restored—Miles Standish's Wife—Reference Wanted—James Cox's Museum—"Tiger"—Arms of Slane—Port Arthur—Branding Prisoners—"The Scouring" of Land—Authors Wanted.

NOTES ON BOOKS—Murray's 'Historical English Dictionary'—Weaver and Jate's 'Index to Collinson's History of Somerset'—Kyle's 'Church and Parish in Paris'—Macmillan and Brydall's 'Iona'—Journal of the Ex-Libris Society—"The Reliquary."

Notices to Correspondents.  
Published by John C. Francis, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

## THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science,  
The Fine Arts, Music, and The Drama.

The ATHENÆUM for July 16 contains Articles on

A CENTENARY EDITION OF THE LYRICAL BALLADS.

PIONEERING IN FORMOSA.

FACSIMILES OF DOCUMENTS relating to the AMERICAN REVOLU-

TION.

AN ITALIAN HISTORY OF ROME.

THE STAPELTONS OF YORKSHIRE.

VICTOR HUGO'S LETTERS.

NEW NOVELS—The Forest Lovers; Warned Off; A Son of the Gods;

Behind a Mask.

POLAR LITERATURE.

EDUCATIONAL LITERATURE.

HISTORICAL ROMANCES.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO ENGLISH PHILOLOGY.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

"MAILORIA" and SIR THOMAS MALORY; THE DATE OF KING

ALFRED'S DEATH; SALE; MURRAY OF BROUGHTON.

Also—

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE—Gray on Magnetism and Electricity; Library Table; Astro-

nomical Notes; Anthropological Notes; Societies; Meetings Next

Week; Gossip.

FINE ARTS—Bells of Kincardineshire; Art and the Popes; Library

Table; Addison Portraits; Calagiotto; Gossip.

MUSIC—The Week; Gossip; Performances Next Week.

DRAMA—Recent Books; Gossip.

The ATHENÆUM for July 9 contains Articles on

MR. LESLIE STEPHEN'S STUDIES OF A BIOGRAPHER.

JOHN MURRAY OF BROUGHTON.

DANTE'S TEN HEAVENS.

ENGLISH DEMOCRACY IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

DAILY LIFE during the INDIAN MUTINY.

NEW NOVELS—The Ambition of Judith; On the Brink of a Chasm; A

Collaborator's Wife; The Love of a Former Life; Aunt Judith's Island;

R. gina; Myro.

THE LITERATURE OF SPORT.

BOOKS OF TRAVEL.

AMERICAN FICTION.

THEOLOGICAL LITERATURE.

POLITICAL LITERATURE.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE—LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

THE THREE PERSEPHONES; A QUOTATION from 'THE SHEP-

HERD OF HERMAS'; JAMES I. and FRA PAOLO SARPI;

SALE; THE SAKYA CASNET OF BUDDHA'S RELICS; MR.

OMAN'S 'ART OF WAR'.

Also—

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SCIENCE—Haddon's Study of Man; Astronomical Notes; Societies.

FINE ARTS—English Illustration; Library Table; French Pictures at

Gulicball; The National Trust; The Remaining Works of Burne-

Jones; Congress of Archaeological Societies; Sale; Gossip.

MUSIC—The Week; The Bergen Musical Festival; Gossip; Perform-

ances Next Week.

DRAMA—The Week; Library Table; Gossip.

THE ATHENÆUM, EVERY SATURDAY,

PRICE THREEPENCE, OF

JOHN C. FRANCIS,

Athenæum Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane,  
E.C.; and of all Newsagents.

### "A FASCINATING PAGE OF LITERARY HISTORY."—*Illustrated London News*.

In 2 vols. crown 8vo. with 2 Portraits, 24s.

## JOHN FRANCIS AND THE 'ATHENÆUM.' A LITERARY CHRONICLE OF HALF A CENTURY.

By JOHN C. FRANCIS.

"We have put before us a valuable collection of materials for the future history of the Victorian era of English literature."—*Standard*.

"No other fifty years of English literature contain so much to interest an English reader."—*Freeman*.

"A mine of information on subjects connected with literature for the last fifty years."—*Echo*.

"Rich in literary and social interest, and afford a comprehensive survey of the intellectual progress of the nation."—*Leeds Mercury*.

"This literary chronicle of half a century must at once, or in course of a short time, take a place as a permanent work of reference."

Publishers' Circular.

"The entire work affords a comprehensive view of the intellectual life of the period it covers, which will be found extremely helpful by students of English literature."—*Christian World*.

"A worthy monument of the development of literature during the last fifty years.....The volumes contain not a little specially interesting to Scotsmen."—*Scotsman*.

"The thought of compiling these volumes was a happy one, and it has been ably carried out by Mr. John C. Francis, the son of the veteran publisher."

Literary World.

"The volumes abound with curious and interesting statements, and in bringing before the public the most notable features of a distinguished journal from its infancy almost to the present hour, Mr. Francis deserves the thanks of all readers interested in literature."—*Spectator*.

"It was a happy thought in this age of jubilees to associate with a literary chronicle of the last fifty years a biographical sketch of the life of John Francis.....As we glance through the contents there is scarcely a page which does not induce us to stop and read about the men and events that are summoned again before us."—*Western Daily Mercury*.

"Our survey has been unavoidably confined almost exclusively to the first volume; indeed, anything like an adequate account of the book is impossible, for it may be described as a history in notes of the literature of the period with which it deals. We confess that we have been able to find very few pages altogether barren of interest, and by far the larger portion of the book will be found irresistibly attractive by all who care anything for the history of literature in our own time."

Manchester Examiner.

"It is in characters so sterling and admirable as this that the real strength of a nation lies.....The public will find in the book reading which, if light and easy, is also full of interest and suggestion.....We suspect that writers for the daily and weekly papers will find out that it is convenient to keep these volumes of handy size, and each having its own index, extending the one to 20 the other to 30 pages, at their elbow for reference."

Liverpool Mercury.

"The book is, in fact, as it is described, a literary chronicle of the period with which it deals, and a chronicle put together with as much skill as taste and discrimination. The information given about notable people of the past is always interesting and often piquant, while it rarely fails to throw some new light on the individuality of the person to whom it refers."—*Liverpool Daily Post*.

"No memoir of Mr. Francis would be complete without a corresponding history of the journal with which his name will for ever be identified.....The extraordinary variety of subjects and persons referred to, embracing as they do every event in literature, and referring to every person of distinction in science or letters, is a record of such magnitude that we can only indicate its outlines. To the literary historian the volumes will be of incalculable service."

Bookseller.

London: RICHARD BENTLEY & SON,  
New Burlington Street, W.,  
Publishers in Ordinary to Her Majesty the Queen.



**ILLUMINATED MANUSCRIPTS** on **VELLUM** of the Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Centuries, Specimens of the Early Printing Presses, Old Woodcut Books, and Literary Curiosities, gathered (from old Libraries lately dispersed) by **BERNARD QUARITCH**, 15, Piccadilly, London.

**\*\* The Catalogue of this Collection may be had for six penny stamps.**

NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS'.

**HARROW SCHOOL.** Edited by **E. W. Howson and G. Townsend**. WARNER. With a Preface by EARL SPENCER, K.G. D.C.L., Chairman of the Governors of Harrow School, and Contributions by Old Harrovians and Harrow Masters. Illustrated by Herbert Marshall. With several Photogravure Portraits and Reproductions of Objects of Interest. Crown 4to. 11. 1s. net; Large-Paper Edition, 31. 3s. net. **GLOBE**.—"Nothing could be more comprehensive or more satisfactory. Altogether this is a volume worthy of Harrow and of which Harrow may well be proud."

NOW READY AT ALL LIBRARIES AND BOOKSELLERS'.

**TALKS with MR. GLADSTONE.** By the Hon. **L. A. Tollemache**, Author of 'Benjamin Jowett,' 'Safe Studies,' &c. With a Portrait of Mr. Gladstone. Large crown 8vo. 6s. **LITERATURE**.—"An extremely agreeable volume, in the production of which Mr. Tollemache's rare talents for the difficult art which he practises claim a creditably large and important share."

London: EDWARD ARNOLD, 37, Bedford Street.

NOW READY, price 6s.; by post 6s. 3d.

## THE GENERAL INDEX TO THE EIGHTH SERIES OF NOTES AND QUERIES.

Vols. I. to XII. 1892 to 1897. (Two Vols. in each Year.)

Published by **JOHN C. FRANCIS**, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

**INFORMATION GAZETTE, OXFORD.**—Orders and Advertisements now received by Publishers. The Organ of the Clerical, Scholastic, and Medical Information Office (Director, C. C. ORD), 44, High Street, Oxford.

**LONGMAN'S MAGAZINE.** No. 190. AUGUST, 1898. 8vo. price 6d.

**TWO MEN o' MENDIP.** By Walter Raymond. Chapters IV.-VI.  
**LOCUSTS.** By Miss A. Werner.  
**THE BROTHERS.** By Harold Child.  
**TRAITS and HUMOURS of an OLD-WORLD BOOK.** By Mrs. C. Parsons.  
**TEDDY'S SECOND INNINGS.** By Mrs. Murray Hickson.  
**THE MYTH of the SOLDAN.** By Stanley Lane-Poole.  
**MISS PECKITT'S PINCUSHION.** By E. Nesbit.  
**AT THE SIGN of the SHIP.** By Andrew Lang.  
London: Longmans, Green & Co.

**SKETCHES of OLD HAMPSTEAD;** the Sir John Cass Technical Institute; Stage Construction; "Swakeley's," near Uxbridge; the National Trust Meeting; Sound, Light, and Heat (Students Column), &c.—See THE BUILDER of July 23 (4d., by post, 6d.). Through any Newsgate or direct from the Publisher of the Builder, 46, Catherine Street, London, W.C.

**THE SWAN FOUNTAIN PEN.** Made in Three Sizes at 10s. 6d., 16s. 6d., and 25s., up to 18gs., post free. Not until you write with a "SWAN" will you realize its inestimable value. The most prolific writers of to-day pronounce it as a "PERFECT PEN." It adds immeasurably to celerity and comfort in writing. Of all Pens most famous. We only require your steel pen and hand-writing to select a suitable Pen. Illustrated Catalogue post free on application to **MABIE, TODD & HARD**, Dept. D., 93, Cheapside, E.C.; 66, Regent Street, W., London; and 5, Exchange Street, Manchester.

**THE CHRIST in SHAKSPEARE.** By CHARLES ELLIS. Victorian Edition, leatherette, 2s. 6d. "A very valuable addition to Shakspearian literature."—School Guardian. London: Houlston & Sons, Paternoster Square.

**WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT.** LIABILITY UNDER THIS ACT IS UNDERWRITTEN BY THE **RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE CO.** ESTABLISHED 1848. CAPITAL, 1,000,000.  
**ACCIDENT ASSURANCE.** **FIDELITY GUARANTEE.**  
64, CORNHILL, LONDON. A. VIAN, Secretary.

**E P P S'S COCOAINE.** COCOA-NIB EXTRACT. The choicest roasted nibs (broken-up beans) of the natural Cocoa on being subjected to powerful hydraulic pressure give forth their excess of oil, leaving for use a finely flavoured powder—COCOINE—a product which, when prepared with boiling water, has the consistence of tea, of which it is now, with many, beneficially taking the place. Its active principle being a gentle nerve stimulant, supplies the needed energy without unduly exciting the system. Sold only in labelled tins. If unable to obtain it of your tradesman, a tin will be sent post free for nine stamps.  
**JAMES EPPS & CO., Limited**, Homoeopathic Chemists, London.

**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.** The best remedy for ACIDITY of the STOMACH, HEADACHE, HEARTBURN, GOUT, and INDIGESTION. And Safest Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Children, and Infants.  
**DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.**

**THE GLADSTONE CARTOONS FROM 'PUNCH.'**

A SPECIAL AND CHEAP ISSUE OF **THE POLITICAL LIFE** OF THE RIGHT HON.

**W. E. GLADSTONE.**

ILLUSTRATED FROM 'PUNCH' WITH CARTOONS AND SKETCHES.

When completed, the Work will contain Reproductions (full sized or reduced), numbering nearly 500 in all, of *Punch* Pictures illustrating all the principal incidents of the political and Parliamentary arena and the chief personages therein, for more than fifty years.

Nos. 1 and 2 NOW READY, price 1s. each.

To be completed in 18 Monthly Nos.

**THE GLADSTONE CARTOONS FROM 'PUNCH.'**

A SPECIAL AND CHEAP ISSUE OF **THE POLITICAL LIFE** OF THE RIGHT HON.

**W. E. GLADSTONE.**

ILLUSTRATED FROM 'PUNCH.'

'PUNCH' OFFICE, 85, Fleet Street, London, E.C.

BY THE MAKER OF 'PREHISTORIC PEEPS.'

**MR. PUNCH'S ANIMAL LAND.** By E. T. REED.

The Series of Sketches which have appeared in *Punch*, now enlarged to the size of the Artist's Original Drawings, and forming a handsome crown 4to. volume, price 10s. 6d. net.

"Mr. E. T. Reed has reissued on fine paper the delightful animal caricatures which have amused us all during the past year. The volume forms a not unimportant addition to the caricature history of the late Victorian times."—*Times*.

"Mr. Punch's Animal Land' is one of the most delightful volumes which has been produced for many years, and will go far to enhance Mr. E. T. Reed's reputation among the cleverest artists of our time."—*Daily Telegraph*.

**MR. PUNCH'S ANIMAL LAND.**

By E. T. REED,  
Maker of 'Prehistoric Peeps.'

Crown 4to. gilt edges, price 10s. 6d. net.

London: **BRADBURY, AGNEW & CO., LTD.**, Bouverie Street, E.C.

## MESSRS. HUTCHINSON & CO.'S NEW BOOKS.

*The First Large Edition of DOUGLAS SLADEN'S Romance of Nelson in the Year of the Nile, entitled The ADMIRAL, having been exhausted, a SECOND EDITION is NOW READY, in crown 8vo. handsome cloth cover, 6s.*

### SOME EARLY REVIEWS.

The *DAILY TELEGRAPH* says:—"Every one shares in degree Mr. Sladen's admiration of the most intensely human figure in history. He has composed a moving story, and one that has within it much of interest both for lovers of simple biography and of exciting romance."

*PUNCH* says:—"Nothing yet done in literature presents a more vivid picture of Nelson. My Baronite congratulates Mr. Sladen on his success."

The *GLOBE* says:—"It is not necessary to find anything but praise; the battle scenes are full of vigour. A book which abounds in skilful characterization. The lover of romance will enjoy the light passages with which the novel abounds, while the historical student will learn much from many illuminating pages."

The *QUEEN* says:—"About the striking interest and merit of this historical romance there can be no debate; this most interesting and often brilliant book."

*The First and Second Large Edition of FRANKFORT MOORE'S New Novel, The MILLIONAIRES, having been exhausted, a THIRD EDITION is NOW READY, in crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 6s., with Illustrations by Maurice Grieffenhagen.*

### A FEW PRESS NOTICES.

The *MORNING POST* says:—"I Forbid the Banns" was happily daring, "The Jessamy Bride" fresh and picturesque, but Mr. Frankfort Moore has never before written so attractive a novel as "The Millionaires."

The *WORLD* says:—"Sparkles and crackles with humour."

The *DAILY NEWS* says:—"Developed on brilliant lines, very amusing."

The *DAILY TELEGRAPH* says:—"A powerful and brilliant novel."

*PUNCH* says:—"Unbrokenly brilliant."

### NOW READY.

"Colonel Haggard's great historical novel."—*DAILY TELEGRAPH*.

DEDICATED BY SPECIAL PERMISSION TO H.R.H. PRINCESS LOUISE.

**HANNIBAL'S DAUGHTER.** By Colonel Andrew Haggard, Author of 'Tempest Torn,' &c. In crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 6s.

The *PALL MALL GAZETTE* says:—"The passage of the Alps, the battle of Cannæ, and the last stand at Zama are recounted with infinite vigour and spirit. The clash of steel and the pomp and circumstance of classic warfare furnish a succession of very brightly coloured and stirring pictures. A fine, full-flavoured, sonorous, historical romance." The *ATHENÆUM* says:—"His descriptions of Carthage and the military incidents of the momentous Punic wars are able. The author has produced a worthy study of his central figures. .... One of the most stirring periods of history." The *SHEFFIELD INDEPENDENT* says:—"Every line carries weight. The book is attractive reading; one goes on from chapter to chapter without the least weariness. The battle pictures are finely drawn. The characters are finely conceived, and are living men and women."

A NEW AND INTERESTING VOLUME BY MARIE CORELLI, FLORA ANNIE STEEL, LADY JEUNE, AND SUSAN COUNTESS OF MALMESBURY, WILL BE READY IMMEDIATELY.

**The MODERN MARRIAGE MARKET.** A Discussion on the Prevailing System of Arranging Marriages. By TWO LEADING AUTHORS and TWO LADIES in the WORLD of SOCIETY. In fcap. 8vo. cloth, gilt top, with Portraits, 2s.

A NEW NOVEL BY A NEW WRITER.

**FIONA McIVER.** By Arthur Jenkinson. In crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 6s.

[Ready immediately.]

A LARGE SECOND EDITION IS NOW READY OF "RITA'S" NEW AND SUCCESSFUL NOVEL.

**ADRIENNE: a Romance of French Life.** By the Author of 'Peg the Rake,' 'The Sinner,' &c. In crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 6s.

The *SCOTSMAN* says:—"The book is written with an accomplished art. The work is happy in combining instruction with amusement, and it deserves to be widely read." The *MORNING POST* says:—"The portrait of Armand de Valtour is an especially happy effort. Very rarely has an English writer so thoroughly mastered the idiosyncrasies of a man of his class and race." The *MANCHESTER GUARDIAN* says:—"Rita" is always welcome; her books reflect a bright and eager personality. The interwoven story is a charming little idyll; all the scenes are very well done."

OVER 50,000 COPIES SOLD

OF THE NEW NOVEL

**The HONORABLE PETER STIRLING.** By Paul Leicester Ford. In cloth gilt, 6s.

The *ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE* says:—"The book stands out as a remarkably strong creation. Mr. Ford's success is unquestioned. The sentiment and sterner realities of the book are admirably balanced." The *BOOKMAN* says:—"An excellent story, interesting and distinctly clever, with a good deal of novel material. The portrait of Peter is charmingly drawn."

A POPULAR CHEAP EDITION OF "RITA'S" VERY SUCCESSFUL STORY.

**GOOD MRS. HYPOCRITE.** In crown 8vo. paper cover, in Colours, 1s.

NOW READY, A POPULAR EDITION OF GYP'S SUCCESSFUL NOVEL.

**BIJOU.** By the Author of 'Chiffon's Marriage.' In crown 8vo. Coloured Cover, 1s. 6d.

NEW STORY BY THE AUTHOR OF THE VERY SUCCESSFUL NOVEL 'A WELSH SINGER.'

**TORN SAILS.** A Tale of a Welsh Village. By Allen Raine. In crown 8vo. cloth gilt, 6s.

The *SCOTSMAN* says:—"In his new story, 'Torn Sails,' Mr. Allen Raine fully maintains and strengthens the position as a novelist which his 'Welsh Singer' indicated for him. It is a tender and beautiful romance of the idyllic. A charming picture of life in a Welsh seaside village. It is something of a prose poem—true, tender, and graceful. It is also a charming picture of an interesting and by no means familiar scene of life and manners, in which the humorous traits, though, are rich enough to enliven and brighten the whole."

## HUTCHINSON'S SELECT NOVELS.

Each in crown 8vo. handsome cloth gilt, 3s. 6d.

The MIGHTY ATOM. By Marie Corelli.

The STORY of an AFRICAN FARM. By Olive Schreiner.

The BANISHMENT of JESSOP BLYTHE. By Joseph Hatton.

The MISTRESS of QUEST. By Adeline Sergeant.

TATTERLEY: the Story of a Dead Man. By Tom Gallon.

The VENGEANCE of JAMES VANSITTART. By Mrs. J. H. Needell.

The CUCKOO in the NEST. By Mrs. Ophiant.

A HOUSE in BLOOMSBURY. By Mrs. Ophiant.

A MARRIAGE CEREMONY. By Ada Cambridge.

GRIP. By B. L. Farjeon.

FIDELIS. By Ada Cambridge.

The TRAGEDY of IDA NOBLE. By W. Clark Russell.

The HERITAGE of LANGDALE. By Mrs. Alexander.

A SECOND LIFE. By Mrs. Alexander.

The VILLAGE BLACKSMITH. By Darley Dale.

SAM'S SWEETHEART. By Helen Mathers.

ROGER VANBRUGH'S WIFE. By Adeline Sergeant.

A STUMBLER in WIDE SHOES. By R. Sutcliffe March.

The IDOL-MAKER. By Adeline Sergeant.

WHEN GREEK MEETS GREEK. By Joseph Hatton.

\* \* \* Over Half a Million of these Novels have been sold.

London: HUTCHINSON & CO. Paternoster Row.

Editorial Communications should be addressed to "The Editor"—Advertisements and Business Letters to "The Publisher"—at the Office, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.  
Printed by JOHN EDWARD FRANCIS, Athenæum Press, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.; and Published by JOHN C. FRANCIS at Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.  
Agents for Scotland, Messrs. Bell & Bradburne and Mr. John Menzies, Edinburgh.—Saturday, July 27, 1898.